e Minima Journal,

1081-Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

immediate cash.
, are the best of any known investments—payin dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND

o 20 per cent, per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND pseulation requires careful discrimination; is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, Westetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Pernando, West Kith, Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheai Uny, Mill Pool, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Vale of Towy, East Russell, III, Wheal Russell, Sparare Consols, Collacombe, St. Austell Consols, a (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

MES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, BROAD STERET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING ALES and PURCHASES EPFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and SECURITIES.

DEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC ESTMENTS, psying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, advance in price 500 per cent., or more ward standard to the per annum to the period of the cent. or more wards and SHARE DEALER, having perionee in every department of mining and its management, together tensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in heron, and claswhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic raw warson, being a Member of the Mining Eschange, will forward a syhen required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales. &c. decelestrost, London, May 10, 1856.

W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING ERI-ORBIGON MNING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge nes of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with Frompitude and immediate cash estitements may be relied on. Refer-

frequired:

frequi

GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, DNDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred 13%; Bedford United, £9½; Botallack, £156; Boiling Well, £11; Bell and £5; Cwm Daren, 2s. 6d.; Catherine and Jane, 15s.; East Basest, £43; Go. 33; Great Wheal Baddern, £1½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, £115; Gawton 2s. 6d.; Great Hewas, 4s.; Lady Bertha, 16s.; Molland, 1s. 6d.; North Roskear, £106; Pedn-an-dree, £1½; Rosewarne United, ppol, £4½; South Carn Brea, £12½; Sortridge and Bedford, 4s. 6d.; South carn Brea, £12½; Sortridge and Bedford, 4s. 6d.; South, £400; Tees Side, 7s. 6d; Wh. Emma, £9½; West Grenville, 13s. 6d.; ridge, 2s. 6d.

ol. 23.5; South of the Side, 7s. 6d; Wh. Emma, 274; Wheel Side; Tees Side, 7s. 6d; Wh. Emma, 274; Wheel Side; El45; Wheel Si a BUYER of 100 Caradon Consols, 24; 2 Botallack, £145; Wheel Si or 100 Kinsigthal, 24s.; 50 Gawton United, 9s. 6d.; 100 West Sor-10 Tretoll, £3%; 20 Davon Burra Burra, £1%; err for buying and selling shares will be punctually attended to.

LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, as DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAIL-INK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at trains.

NK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at value.

ck, £162½.

5 Gt, South Tolgus, £5.

10 Great Wh. Vor, £4½.

50 Gaten United, 12s.

10 Great Wh. Alfred, £2.

10 Great Wh. Alfred, £2.

10 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £7½.

10 Wh. South Tolgus, £135.

10 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £7½.

10 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £7½.

10 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £7½.

10 Wh. £10.

11 Levant, £100.

12 United Mines, £135.

12 West Carndon, £142½.

13 West Dameel, £75.

14 West Dameel, £75.

15 Wheal Mister, £37.

15 Wheal Mister, £37.

16 Wheal Carndon, £142½.

16 Wheal Carndon, £142½.

17 Wheal Buller, £35.

18 Wheal Basset, £337.

18 Wheal Basset, £337.

18 Wheal Basset, £37.

19 Wheal Charlotte, £30.

10 Wheal Charlotte, \$20.

10 Wheal Char

Rose, £79.
n. Vor, 12s. 6d.
soor, 10s.
Consols, £5.
Consols, £5.
(I of Man)

GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, structed to SELL the following shares, or any part:—

. Vor. 21%.

NE, LOMBARD STREET, or any part:—

15 Trenow Consols, £1½.

20 Tincroft, £4½.

1 United Mines, £185.

30 Vale of Towy, 32s. 6d.

1 West Seton, £310.

100 West Sortridge, 2s. 3d.

1 West Sharp Tor, £80.

3 West Basset, £33½.

20 West Grenville, 7s. 6d.

50 W. Collacombe, 5s. 3d.

4 West Frances, £27½.

1 Wheal Basset, £382½.

1 Wheal Basset, £382½.

1 Wheal Basset, £382½.

30 Wheal Cangford, £%.

30 Wheal Wrey, £10½.

30 Wheal Glynn, 20s.

4 Wheal Emms, £10.

10 Wheal Hender, £34.

20 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.), £3½.

20 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.), £3½.

20 Wh. Margery, £27.

10 Wheal Edward, £4½.

20 Wheal Zion, 19s.

200 Wildberg, 30s.

red, £25. 20 Trehane, £25. 200 Wildberg, 305. 200 Wildberg, 305. 200 Wildberg, 305. 200 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 300 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 200 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 200 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 300 Swarapool. 500 West Langford, 5s. 600 W. Collacombe, 3s. 6d. 200 Sortridge Cons., £2%. 500 West Garers 1s. 650 W. Collacombe, 3s. 6d. 200 West Sortridge, 1s. 6d. 200 West Sortridge, 250 West Sortridge,

Scarp particularly requests that gentlemen in the country, wishing to rea, will forward their instructions by Thursday morning, for insertion Goursal, stating the number of shares for sale, price required, and time two of every description bought and sold at the close market prices, and d to.

sally stiended to.

S. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, DON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES, as are paying 20 per cent; also, in those of a PROGRESSIVE character, promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming permanently safe in-line same time limiting this class of property from liability. TRANSACTED in BANKING, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, and other, at the closest price of the day.

3. present quotations.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botallack, Jrake Walls, Gonamens, Hingston Down, Rosewarne, South Wheel idde Consols, West Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Buller. Also, in the following the state of the consols, West Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Buller. Also, in the following the state of the consols, West Caradon, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Consols, Caldock United, Great Wheal Baddern, Lady Bertha, Swanpool, Wh. Edward, ott, Trebais.

East Goldscope, 140 Exmouth Consols, 50 North Rosswarne.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Cash given on receipt of transfer.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return
his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from
all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF
LONDON.

all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKÉÉ of the CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. REVNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, E. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not almed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, acquired by experience, is very hazardous; but espital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found pre-eminently profitable, the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment. Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable investments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skifful agents, Mr. Raynolog is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

Maressers.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, TOXON.—The above continue to DEAL in the sHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—May 10, 1856.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

ECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

| AMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION: —
| The Treweths, £3 3s. 9d. 10 Treweths, £3 3s. 9d. 2 Trelawny, £ 9k. 10 Treweths, £3 3s. 9d. 5 East Margaret, £5. 5 Techane, £2k. 10 Hinted Mines, £169. 5 Techane, £2k. 10 Trefusis, £11k. 10 Wheal Hender, £3k. 10 Wheal Edward, £4k. 10 Nant. and Penrh., £1k. 10 Nant. and Penrh.

ollowing—

4 Wheal Margavet,
2 Providence Mines,
10 Cook's Kitchen,
5 Herodsfoot, 20 Garreg. 4 Wheal Margare 5 Bryntail. 2 Providence Min 100 West Sortridge. 10 Cook's Kitchen. 50 Langford. 5 Herodsfoot. 2, Adam's court, Old Broad-street, Londons.

10 Kitty (Lelant). 2 Ding Dong. 100 East Wheal Wrey.

MR. HY. COOPER, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINOH LANE, R. HY. COOPER, SHARKEBRURER, No. 1, FINUI LAND, CORNHILL, having been for upwards of 30 years connected with the Shard and Money Markets, can OFFER with confidence his ADVICE for the SALE or PURCHASE of every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and MISCELLANE. OUS SHARES; also BRIT18H and FOREION STOCKS; and is prepared to do business for each at the current prices of the day.

M. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

t. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET ton's Hotely, from Two until Four p. 1858. British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

R. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c. MR, WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDBUTH, CORNWALL.

R. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW'S MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES.
ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BAFH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED In every class of MINING PROPERTY. WANTED.—West Poiberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Grambler and St. Aubyn.

Grambier and St. Audyn.

N. R. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING
BANK, CANAL, and INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
20 Shares in the Union Bank of Londom.
2 Buller Shares, paying £20 bi-monthly.
1 Basset, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 to is bi-monthly.
2 Sou. Frances, paying £10 to is bi-monthly.
3 Buller and Basset United.
10 South Carn Brea.
100 South Condurrow.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—FIVE SHARES FOR SALE, at £60 o Mr. R. Tredishick, sharebroker, 4, Austinfriars, London.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Trawsakek fatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, May 9, 1856.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

25 East Frongoch.
26 East Margaret.
10 Cubert United.
10 United.
11 United Mines.
12 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.
13 Great Wheal Fortune.
15 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.
15 North Busy.
11 Wheal Lovel.
100 Vale of Towy.
25 Outh Frances.
26 Orsedd.
26 Orsedd.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL the above valuable SHARES
BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill,
Condon, on Thursday, the 22d May, at One o'clock precisely.
Catalogues and further particulars may be had at Garraway's; and at the offices
of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, WEST GOGINAN MINE, LLANBADARNFAWR, CARDIGAN-SHIRE, with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS thereon.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Minc, early in June, the above valuable PROPERTY, situate near the celebrated Gogiana Lead Minc, consisting of the SETT, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and PLANT, forming the whole of the preperty of the

Iventurers in and on the mine.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. A. Joseph, 122, Bishops, ate-street Within; and the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-st., London.

OHN ROBERT PIKE begs to inform his friends that he intends RESUMING PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, for the DISPOSAL of MINING SHARES, &c. Jours R. Pirk will confine himself to the undermentioned charges:—viz., 2½ per cent. on all sales effected amounting to £200; above that sum, 1½ per cent., and I per cent. on all shares subject to reserved prices, if not purchased.—South Sec Chambers, Threadreedle-street, May 9, 1856.

MINING INVESTMENTS, -JOHN ROBERT PIKE, grateful for INING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, grateful for the support accorded to him by his numerous connection, is desirous of calling attention to the present most favourable juncture for the PURCHASE of MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has taken place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be characterised as absurd. A reaction must ere long occur, and intending purchasers will, therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. Joun R. Pikk, having long resided in Redrath, Cornwall, the heart of the mining district, has naturally acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings; at the same time, that he has access to peculiar sources of information. Purchases or sales in English or foreign mining sharces effected on the best possible terms.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, May 9, 1856.

MR. E. S. CODD (late of Plymouth) will be happy to UNDERTAKE the LONDON MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES. From his long experience as local secretary and purser, he is enabled to render valuable assistance to committees under whom he may act, for the purpose of ensuring the efficient and conomical management of the mines under their direction.

Dated 76, Cornhill, April 28, 1856.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, RELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST.
OFFICE (First Floor), 4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating on large amounts of ores declared.
Agent for the Marbie Springs Mining Company of California.

As it is repeatedly stated to me that the manufacturer of sulphuric acid is a very unprofitable business, I beg to say that I will, for a competent fee, put the manufacturers of sulphuric acid into a way to make said business profitable, if they will first prove the unprofitableness of the trade, which is, to my certain knowledge, carried on extensively in the realm of Great Britain. JOHN H. CLEMENT, Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.

4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL,

J. W. FERRAINS, F.U.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2. Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

MR. CHAS. LOW, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, continues to make ASSAYS of ORES and MINERALS, and to CONDUCT every description of ANALYSES at moderate charges. Samples may be forwarded, and particulars obtained, by addressing to Mr. Charles Low, Laboratory, 13, St. James's-road, Holloway, London.

OW'S PATENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.—

Mr. CHARLES LOW is ready to GRANT LICENSES for the REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES by HIS PROCESS, under patents obtained by him for the United Kingdom and most foreign countries.—Application to be made to Mr. CHARLES Low, Laboratory, 13, St. James's-road, Holloway, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM,—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

OLD QUARTZ, TIN MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, a NEW POWERFUL CORNISH STAMPER, with a series of 12 stamps, copper sieves, &c. (cost £1600), capable of reducing from 15 to 20 tons per day, complete, with driving goar and connections for water-wheel of steampower, together with a very superior oak amsignanting barrel.—To be seem at Messrs. SYMONDS, FELL, and Co.'s Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London.

TO COPPER SMELTERS.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT as COPPER REFINER. Is practically nequainted with smelting, and would not object to go abroad. Respectable references and be given.—Address, "G. G.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet street, London.

TO PROPRIETORS OF (or Capitalists about to embork in) IRON SHIPBUILDING, BOILER MAKING, ENGINEERING, FORGE, FOUNDRY, See, requiring a thoroughly competent person as MANAGING CLERK, or to FORM A STAFF for the carrying one large concern, have an opportunity tracty met with. The most satisfactory explanation and reference at an interview,—Address, "J. N. O.," 1, Geoves'-terrace, East India-road, London.

TO COLLIERY AGENTS AND ENGINEERS.—WANTED; by parties connected with Australia, a person experienced in the CONDUCT and CayING OUT of a LARGE COLLIERY, possessing a knowledge of machinery and capable of superintending the erection of danies, the formation of sea wharves and plers, and of planning railways to communicate with the same:—Address, "J. H. R.," 11, Broad-street-buildings, City, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN possessed of a MINE, offering a rare opportunity for the investment of a small capital, is desirous of UNITING with TWO or THREE other GENTLEMEN in the WORKING of the same, which would secure certain profits. Parties applying must command (in all) a capital of £2000. The mine is situate in the best district in Cornwall.—Address, "G. H.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. No brokers need apply, as capitalists only will be treated with.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. Wm. Verran, Llanddoes, N. W.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and san be un-hesitatingly stiffrmed.

This day is published, price Sixpence.

REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING SIST MARCH, 1856; with a brief Outline of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines; to which is added a Table of the Dividends paid in 1855.

Author of British Mines considered as a Means of Investment.

Copies may be obtained at the Author's offices, 117, Eishopsgate-street Within; and at the Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

LETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHARERROKERS, 168, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS, Gold Mining Shares Wanted.

Original Correspondence.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR .-- No. IV.

Sir,-The sleepers are awakened, the slumberers are roused to a sense of the imminent danger to which their passive blindness and supineness have exposed them. With the aid of such coadjutors as your spirited appeals have called forth, I have every confidence in anticipating an equitable adjustment called forth, I have every confidence in anticipating an equitable adjustment of this question; and although I should hazard a second censure from the unrivalled "Ops," I must indulge in the hope of the ultimate issue being fair as "between man and man," notwithstanding that such result will be the work of a committee, of a set of gentlemen who owe nearly all they possess (as so aptly expressed by "Z.," of Truro) to mining and its concentrates. Well, Sir, if this be the fact, if it be true that a body of men have derived vast personal wealth, high position, and great consideration from the products of mining, is it not reasonable to suppose that they will use every endeavour, if not to favour, at least to advance, an interest of use every endeavour, if not to favour, at least to advance, an interest of industry to which they are so deeply indebted for their worldly prosperity? I look at it in, probably, a strange light, perhaps not that of the man of the world, who kicks the ladder down that has been the means of raising him; world, who kicks the ladder down that has been the means of raising him; perhaps not even that of the child, who, trampling upon a parent, oppresses the author of his being, and destroys the sustenance for others which has reared him. I pray for, and expect better things of the gentlemen to whom this charge is delegated; and if they betray the trust confided, there surely will come a reckoning day, wherein they will repent their evil doings, and perhaps try to reinstate the previously healthy condition. We must be up and doing; it has been fully and convincingly demonstrated that mining has advantaged the poor, the landowners, and the country. If in any isolated case mining operations have monopolised land otherwise chargeable with a poor-rate, it has also followed as a natural consequence, and been proved so, that the loss of that infinitessimal rate, so levied, has been indirectly met and augmented by a hundred times its value, in the employment of the poor in such operations—operations, be it remembered, provided for by the capital of adventurers, and a poor, which must have been provided for by the landowners; or, in other words, the "royalty lords," who now it is stated, with one or two honourable exceptions, are attempting to shirk by the capital of adventurers, and a poor, when must must been provided for by the landowners; or, in other words, the "royalty lords," who now it is stated, with one or two honourable exceptions, are attempting to shirk a responsibility which they should rather court than avoid. Oh! the morality of such beings, basking in the sunshine of certain prosperity, yet refuse a helping hand to their poorer brethren, and essay to thrust a help-less poor upon a class hitherto almost the sole support of the whole of what would be a poverty-stricken population. Shut up your mines, and what would become of Cornwall? Are there any other sources of gain to be had from such a barren soil? Why the fate, the simple end, would be seen in the aspect of wretched towns, paved with grass instead of stones, bankrupt tradesmen, huge workhouses crowded with half-starved persons, misery and ruin depicted on every countenance; and this is the unenvisable state of affairs that some suppose these "royalty lords" wish to see once again, forgetting for the nonce that a wretched poor like this would have to be supported by them, the "landowners." If they will drive expitalists to do desperate actions—if they will oppress the poor for their own selfish ends, shame upon their grovelling souls—shame upon their feelings as Christians, and tenfold shame upon the hypocrisy which in saying one thing means another.

The abulded of every howest was near the new tent to the whole to every the result of the world to every the result of the probability of the probability of the probability of the probability of the new to be supported by them, the "landowners." If they will drive expitations of the probability of the p

feelings as Christians, and tenfold shame upon the hypocrisy which in saying one thing means another.

The shoulder of every honest man must be put to the wheel to remove such a disgrace to this country, and if the "committee" possess but one man who views the matter in the right light, that man is entitled to the support of every friend to the commonwealth of mining—right and left, on every side, must the battle be fought, until we are conquerors, and place the burden in the proper quarter. If the Legislature of this country will stultify itself in the smallest degree by consulting the wishes of a mere self-elected clique—a moiety of the substance of the people—it will then be the bounden duty of every father of a family, and all his offspring, to consider the cause their own, and make every possible exertion for the accomplishment of a just assessment. offspring, to consider the cause their own, and mak tion for the accomplishment of a just assessment.

tion for the accomplishment of a just assessment.

Great things have sprung from little means, and it behoves men to watch events, now, as men, enjoying as they do from their Maker brains given for a proper purpose, and not to be misused or annihilated at the command of a knot of other men, simply because of a slight difference in their worldly circumstances. Never toady, and never kiss the foot that seeks to injure and trample upon you as being mere dirt. I do not like digression, but we must strive in every way to direct the attention of the multitudes upon what is passing. We want no half measure, but one correct is ningiple visible one in transported and just in its final settle. multitudes upon what is passing. We want no half measure, but one correct in principle, righteous in arrangement, and just in its final settlement. We shall shortly see the discussion upon the new bill; and, in its course, may be able more clearly to gather the true intentions of the "committee" and then for the success or defeat of our motion—"Assess the mines upon the royalty taken by the lord, who will pay it."

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, May 9. W. Vernon Venables.

SIR,-It is evident that the framers of the bill for rating of mines, as printed in the Mining Journal of last week, are totally unacquainted with mining in Derbyshire. I confess, however, that after reading the bill very attentively, I am unable to understand the real intention of the promoters. Although it consists of only four clauses, exclusive of the interpretation clause, it is so clumsily drawn, that he must be a very ininterpretation clause, it is so clausily drawn, that he must be a very ingenious person who would venture to say he could interpret it. The preamble of an Act is sometimes described as a key to unlock the meaning of the enactments, but in this case it would prove a very useless key, for it, in effect, recites that some lords, by a legal quibble, evade payment of poor-rates upon their dues, which it is expedient to remedy, and therespon proceeds to tax not the offending lords, but the innocent miners. It does not even impose the rate upon the dues which are certain, and paid to the lord without his incurring any outlay, but upon the mines—

a precarious and very different sort of property.

Sect. I directs that the value of the mine shall be estimated at the sum paid to the lord within the year for royalty. Now, the dues are no criterion whatever of the value of a mine, for the lord claims his royalty terion whatever of the value of a mine, for the lord claims his royalty upon all the over raised, whether the miner gots any profit or not; and even when the latter is working the mine at a loss, the dues are invariably paid; so that under this clause it must often happen that the miner would be assessed, and have to pay rates upon the value of the royalty accraing, at the very time he was expending sums in making trial, or otherwise incurring heavy loss in driving levels and putting down machinery, to free the mine from water. Such an enactment would have the effect of putting a stop to a large proportion of the mines in this district. But, in Dertyshire, the lord is now rated, and pays upon the full amount he receives for dues. Is it intended by this bill to make the miner pay also? Or is the Act intended merely to apply to eases where payment of rates is evaded by the lord, in the manner indicated by the preamble? If the latter, the object would be obtained by a single clause, enacting that the lords should be rated upon the value of the dues, whether received in kind or money.

ther received in kind or money.

Last year, the petitions against the bill then introduced were signed quite as numerously by the Londoners in Derbyshire as by the miners; for the mines here are not so rich as in Cornwall, and are chiefly in the for the mines here are not so rich as in Cornwall, and are chiefly in the hands of the landowners, or of the working miners themselves; and any obstacle to the labouring miners following their occupation would create great distress, and very much increase the rates assessed upon the land for their relief. It is, therefore, considered that the attempt of the Cornish landowners to subject the mines in this county to such an injurious piece of legislation is, at least, uncalled for. Let them confine their legislation to remedying any grievance under which they think they labour in their own neighbourhood.

A DERRYSHIRE MINER.

High Peak, May 6.

THE ROYALTIES IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

In obedience to the summons of your sprightly correspondent, "Ops," whose head on mining matters seems to be always clear—as clear, in fact, as the crystals he elucidates, and who, no doubt, from his nature adds to his knowledge of sublunary things that of superlunary also-I appear to his flattering challenge, and give some account of the royalties of Cardiganshire. I am glad to say the old state of things is gradually giving way to a favourable change. Some time ago nothing would suit the landlords of this country but 1-10th. By degrees the landlords have become acquainted with the fact that thousands of fathoms of slightly productive ground remain unworked in the mines, in consequence of the high state of the royalty, and which, at a lower rate, would be profitable both to the landlord and tenant. The landlords, acting upon this thought have the landlord and tenant. The landlords, acting upon this thought, have

reduced the dues generally to about 1-14th. Gentlemen, also, who have recently become largely connected with the landed interest of this district, and holding the heart of some of the best mining ground here, have breadly laid down the maxim, and acted upon it extensively, that an ameliorated condition of royalty would be beneficial to both the proprietors of the land and the minnes; and it has come to my knowledge that one of the largest of proprietors, both of lands and mines—the head of one of the oldest houses of this country—has expressed himself in favour of a royalty of 1-20th. Under these circumstances, it will be evident that there is strong ground for hope that this silver and lead-bearing field will shortly be untrammelled from unwise notions, and that it will present advantages to the mining speculator equal to those of most other districts.

I desire to add the complement of the hope with reference to the Hafod Mines (which I am sorry to say I am not connected with), expressed in "Ops's" quotation in regard to their flowery qualities—that is, they will not only not be fated to "blush unseen," but that they also will not "waste their sweetness on the desert air." I still hear that this discovery looks uncommonly likely to make a good mine.

Matthew Frances.

Goginan, May 5.

Goginan, May 5.

THE SMELTERS-"TICKETING."

SIR,-Allow me to address you on the subject of this bitter scourge to the legitimate, fair, struggling, and honourable miner. Any one attending the ticketing at Redruth, Truro, and elsewhere, will have an insight into this ancient but nefarious custom of ticketing. The fact is, there are about ten companies or smelters, commonly called smelting leviathans, whose ancestors have handed down princely and monstrous fortunes to these individuals, at the expense of the poor miner, and which monopoly is quietly perpetuated for themselves and future heirs. The miner boldly puts out his cash to discover the hidden riches; the miner sows the seed; the smelter reaps, sometimes 40, 50, 60—nay, sometimes 100—per cent. How is this done? Do not these worthies, through their samseed; the smelter reaps, sometimes 40, 50, 60—nay, sometimes 100—per cent. How is this done? Do not these worthies, through their samplers and their agents, agree previous to the ticketing what parcels of ore cach company will take, and what price to give?—You take this parcel, and I will take that. Human nature is such that this plan of procedure is not to be wondered at. Competition by this step is at once annihilated, although in appearance matters look perfectly straightforward and honest; but the miner, who produces the metal by his capital and labour, is thus deceived. What is the remedy? It is simple. Let the principal mining companies (about 14 in number) at once combine—viz., Devon Great Consols, Basset, North Basset, West Basset, West Seton, South Frances, South Caradon, West Caradon, Bedford United, United Mines, Phonix Mines, Carn Brea, Buller, Seton, and other companies. Let these companies combine, and find capital to commence smelting-works, and carry their ore to their own shop. What would be the consequence? The labourer would receive his fair wages, and the adventurer his fair dividend. Mines not now paying cost would be getting 30 per cent. What is the fact? Numerous mines under the existing monopoly are struggling for existence, although the standard is high. The smelter ought to be at the mercy of the miner, whereas the miner is at the mercy of the smelter. "One and All," is the motto; combine, therefore, as the smelters do, and have your rights. Reverse the position; the smelters have had the monopoly long enough. Out of 500 mines there are not above 20 that pay dividends; and how; this? The smelters carry of all the game, although there are rights. Reverse the position; the smelters have had the monopoly long enough. Out of 500 mines there are not above 20 that pay dividends; and how is this? The smelters carry off all the game, although there are only about 20 smelters, they are getting princely fortunes. "Combination" is the watchword. "One and All" smelt your own ores, but do not wait until the standard is down: when in adversity your resources will be crippled, and unable to find the means to counteract the abominable monopoly.—Truro, May 5.

COAL TYPE OF THE STANDARD STANDARD SUFFEREN.

COAL AND IRON-BRITISH EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

Sir,-It may be interesting to many of the readers of your Journal to now that the reduction of the duties on the importation of Coal and Iron into France, by the French Government, has been attended with very be-

into France, by the French Government, has been attenued with very beneficial results, as far as British produce is concerned.

Britain's great rival in supplying the French market with coal and iron for some years past has been Belgium; and, until last year, she successfully competed with British producers. The reduction of the duties on the above-named minerals (especially those which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1855) appears, however, to have opened the French markets to a greater extent to English merchants, which is borne out by the fact of the imports of raw iron from Great Britain in that year having exceeded those from Belgium by 384,309 metrical quintals. With regard to coal, Belgium still holds the lead, although the imports from this country are steadily increasing year by year.

steadily increasing year by year.

The following figures, from the French public accounts, will show the effects of the tariff reductions more clearly:—

		IMPOR	RTATI	ONS INTO	PRA	NCE-COA	L.		
Years.		rom Belgia Quint, mét.		reat Britair Quint. mét.		her Countri	66.	Total. Quint, met.	
1840	******	7,479,840	******	3,921,231	******	1,436,845	*****	12,837,916	
1845	*****	13,245,645	******	6,132,578	*****	1,924,159	*****	21,302,382	
1850		17,185,286	*****	5,882,495		1,930,478	*****	24,998,259	
1855	******	25,488,576		9,585,558	*****	5,550,920	*****	40,575,054	
			IRON	, BAW-(Fonte l	brute).			
1840	*****	50,858	******	115,780	******	28,620	*****	195,258	
1845	******	295,709	******	222,278	******	45,899	*****	563,886	
1850	*****	178,632		131,548	******	28,188	*****		
1855	******	436,950	******	821,259	******	102,202		1,360,411	
		" A me	trical o	quintal = 2	20 lbs	. avoirdupo	is.		

*A metrical quintal = 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

It is hardly necessary to remark upon the facts presented in these figures: it will be seen that as regards Coal, the amounts for both Belgium and Great Britain have greatly increased during the past 15 years, although the Belgian has increased in greater proportion than the British.

With respect to Iron the case is different: in 1840 Great Britain supplied more than double the amount sent by Belgium; in 1845 the imports from Belgium exceeded those from Great Britain; the figures for the year 1850 present a similar view, although the quantities had fallen generally, in consequence of the disturbed state of commerce in France, caused by the consequence of the disturbed state of commerce in France, caused by the Revolution of 1848. — In the year 1855, however, owing to the reduction of the duties, as before stated, the imports from Great Britain again assumed a superiority over those of her rival, and to almost the same extent as in

From these facts the importance of the reductions in the French tariff will be obvious to all; and there is no doubt that a still further diminution in the duties would place the French markets, as far as the Foreign supply is concerned, at the command of British manufacturers, who would then be able to furnish a good article at a made and acturers, who would then be able to furnish a good article at a moderate price, and defi-petition.—London, May 5. H. R

SMELTING IRON WITH PEAT.

SIB. - In the Journal of April 26 is a letter from "Devonian," on the subject of smelting with peat charcoal. As this letter appears from a gentleman who seems really to wish information, with a view of seeing it carried into practice, I think a few observations may be acceptable, and,

it carried into practice, I think a few observations may be acceptable, and, therefore, beg to observe that I have a specimen of very strong pig-iron, smelted with peat alone. I have reports of this fuel being used on the Continent, mixed with charcoal, with good effect, 100 lbs. of air-dried peat being equivalent to 43 lbs. of wood charcoal. I have seen it used in a foundry for re-melting pig-iron for casting cannon; also for puddling, welding, and refining iron, not as an experiment, but as the only fuel for an iron-works of considerable magnitude.

As a furnace manager of above 16 years' experience, I am convinced there is no practical difficulty whatever in using peat (without charring) as fuel in blast-furnaces. The reason why it has not hitherto been employed in England, is that practical smelters have not given it their attention, and theoretical ones could not, most probably, smelt successfully with any fuel. That this subject, in which I have for years taken a great interest, may be brought forward, I make a plain proposition—that I will engage to smelt iron ore with peat, and produce a good iron, if "Devonian," or other parties, will supply good peat at the iron-works under my management, or the cash to procure it. The result of an experiment in a small furnace, producing 60 to 70 tons of foundry pig per week, would enable him to make calculations as to the profits to be derived from smelting in Devonshire, where such excellentrich ores are found in the immediate vicinity of the peat; and having satisfied himself on this head, he could take steps, if deemed advisable, to establish iron-works, without fear of failure. If the proprietors of peat land consider the foregoing worth their attention, and will address the writer at the Mining Journal office, their letters will receive every attention from their letters will receive every attention from A FURNAGE MANAGER.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY

Sin,—From ignorance of the process, I am unable to form any distinct opinion of the morits of the Minera' Electro-Chemical Company's treatment of copper. I regard it with much interest and cincere with of its success, but confess, after seeing so may aborrive attempts, that I have my misgivings, in particular of the conversion, in a marketable shape, of the sulphurous vapours. The most perfect (because the most shaple) method which I have seen is that of Mr. Alfred Trueman, of the Spitty Works, which, although founded on sound chemical principles, has not, that I can learn, been found practical in detail.

Lime
You will, Sir, I think, admit that these substances show a formidable array. That they may be dealt with successfully I have no doubt; but the question is, can they be done so economically! They baffled the genius of Sir Humphry Davy, and morrescently of Dr. Faraday, who were for a considerable time intent on the subject, but finally gave it up, as presenting obstacles not only difficult, but impracticable.

5. Gray's Inn-square, April 28.

Thomas Invino Hill.

P.S. The results I have given were taken from smelting operations at the rate of

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sin,—For some 'years I have been an occasional contributor to your valuable Journal, and you will find, from my previous letters, which you were kind enough to allow a place in your columns, that I have always advocated a change for the better in our present modes of reducing copper and other ores, repeatedly calling attention to the waste in sulphur, &c., as it at present exists. The very strong and recommendatory remarks in your Journal of April 12, and Mr. Clement's unqualified endorsement of Mosars. Wagstaffe and Perkins's specification, led me to hope that the problem was completely solved, and that the downfall of the smelters' monopoly was now nearly consummated. I have obtained a copy of the specification, and also a prospectus of the above company, and I must confess that I cannot see to the bottom of effect. As I have always found and use out the same of the

to explain.

Again, the cost of extracting the 2% per cent. of peroxide of tin from the residue
must be very serious, as tin in that state is very insoluble, and the solution from this
mass of stuff would be utterly useless, from its necessary impurities. Again, if thetin
is in the first solution, it will certainly be precipitated with the copper.

Suppose the copper and tin extracted from the solution, would it be in a fit state to

is in the first solution, it will certainly be precipitated with the copper. Suppose the copper and tin extracted from the solution, would it be in a fit state to crystalliae for sulphate of iron?

What extent of crystalliaing-room would be required for a works, the weekly consumption of ore being 400 tons a week, and what would be likely to be the price of sulphate of iron, if such immense quantities were produced? These are grave questions, bearing directly on the important points—profits or loss, and it behoves the patentees to set the public right.

I come now to another part of the specification, which claims the production of valuable commercial saits, and other products of great value, such as the nitrates of potash and soda. They are produced as follows:—The patentees rake the red-hot calcined ore out of the furnace into nitric acid. What sort of tank will hold hot slitic acid, or what manner of men would stand over or near such tank, and draw red-hot ore into it, the patentees do not state; and on this important point we are in ignorance. I should be inclined to put it down as an utter impracticability.

Now, as to costs and results, we can easily ascertain the very lowest penny it can be done for. Nitric acid of 150 sp. gr. cannot be made for less than 3d, per B. To dissolve the copper and iron in the 100 tons of ore, as per Mr. Clement's analysis, will consume of nitric acid, as follows:—To tons 12 cwts. capper—protoxide copper, 299; ews.; 14 tons 16 owts. will take of nitric acid, to form nitrate of the peroxide, will take of nitric acid, to form nitrate of the peroxide copper, 299; ews.; 14 tons 16 owts. iron—19 tons protoxide, will take of nitric acid, to form nitrate of the peroxide copper, 299; ews.; 14 tons 16 owts. will take of nitric acid, will take of nitric acid, to form nitrate of the peroxide copper, 299; ews.; 14 tons 16 owts. The peroxide copper in 100 tons of ore in solution in nitric acid, to form nitrate of the peroxide copper.

Por 190 cays, protoxide of copper, 2999; ews. nitric ac

COST. 1125 cwts. nitric, at 28s. per cwt. 350 cwts. real soda, at 21s. per cwt. 58½ tons nitrate of soda, at 15L per ton
A precipitate of carbonates and oxides of iron
mixed, and only fit to be smelted or re-dissolved
and precipitated with iron, (say) increased in
value 1L per ton on the ore 877 10 0 100 0 0 = £977 10 0

Clear loss on the operation Any candid man will perceive that I have far understated the matter, and rery possible advantage to the patentees. I am certain I have understated the intric acid by nearly 10%, per too, and I am equally certain that, from the ties contained in the soda ash, the nitrate of soda produced would not realise

rities contained in the soda seb, the nitrate of soda produced would not realise above 10f. Per ton. If any of your readers choose to try earbonate of potash as a precipitar, they will find about the same result. The plant for a works of this kind, supposing the project at all feasible, would cost an enormous sum, and it would be impossible of them to work the process.

These are my present impressions, and are also, no doubt, those of others; and if Mr. Perkins can render any clearer statement, on strictly scientific and practical grounds, this letter will have done him good; but if his specification turns out to be what it scens to be, you will have saved much disappointment and loss of mostly a timely exposure, besides retaining the character of your Journal as featless strocate of truth. The case of Berdan's machine is too fresh in the memory of the public for them to be led away with "come and see." Many clever men were the deceived, and many of less standing and pretensions fell into the snare, of when, I must confess, I was one.—April 24.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY. THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANI.

Six,—Your correspondent, "A Subscriber," in the Journal of April 26, as a some questions as to the process of this company, and expresses his belief that his the mistry and mine are at variance. As respects the latter point, I can only asy that feel perfectly assured I am in the right in all that I have stated in reference to Wistante and Perkine's patent.

"A Subscriber" first enquires, how long will the ore be kept in the furnace and my reply simply is, just so long as there is supplur in the ore unsublimed, or the quantity remaining in sufficient for future operations. The quantity of ore throw in must necessarily depend on the size of the furnace. The second query is as to the size and form of tanks. I answer, that the size of the form is perfectly immaterial. The method of removal of the sulpains will be form is perfectly immaterial. The method of removal of the sulpains will be younger, or any other means usual for abstracting liquids from tanks or vast.

"Where and how is the proto-adiphate of iron to be produced?" is the third quantity of the sulpains will be pump, or any other means usual for abstracting liquids from tanks or vast.

MINERS make any for weeks to a tra contain rmation up he compan

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fill be obtained in the state of a substance, and of a gas.

10 aid of a gas.

10 are free " by the aid of a volatile gas: I explained this in my careene is "got free" by the aid of a volatile gas:

convenies "got free" by the aid of a volatile gas: I explained this in my letter, reply that the copper can be obtained in any required state, excepting of rolled sheet, because there will be no rolling-mill in the solution-val or tank, certainly, the fixed alkalies to be used are those in which the seid combination grove most valiable for future operations, for trade, or otherwise. Insert to the eighth question, I say that the extent of plant will be the space red with bearing the second section of the service of the eighth question, I say that the extent of plant will be the space red with has its enemies or objectors to contend with; and I am not, there any plan has its enemies or objectors to contend with; and I am not, there are plant will be the several letters and enquiries, pretending to have for their objection. The desire of the tomography distorting facts, and putting irrelevant ies. The desire of the company is to benefit the mining interests, and the paces are, therefore, quite ready to instruct any one to work the process who cities. The desire of the use of the patent, or who represent parties who have made such agements with the company; but I must deeline to answer any farther question generates who have made such agements with the company; but I must deeline to answer any farther questions, explain the process more fully, as sensible and scientific men can judge for patents.—I consumer.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

""". Thomas Irving Hill lays before the public a very interesting statement is substance found in the smoke that comes from a copper smelter's calcining one, but he omits, however, to give the exact components, or the quantities of m, hydrogen, and aqueous vapours which it always contains; the aqueous vapour especially, in the first part of the operation of calcination. The calciners,—alize inging,—furnaces, to be made use of for carrying out Wagstaffe and Perkins's pad process, are very different from the copper smelter's calcining furnaces, and process are very different from the copper smelter's calcining furnaces, and unit more castly managed during the coperation of subliming the quantity of sulrequired from the ore operated upon. the proper calcination, or sublimation, copper should not be driven off; arsonic es on, an sulphur and arsenic sublime into vapour at very nearly the same heat. Wy Wagstaffe and Perkins's process the arsenic is carried into a reservoir of water, caid of a volatile gas, wherein the arsenic acid is precipitated, and the gas abd by the water.

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the aid of a volatile gas, wherein the arsenic acid is precipitated, and the gas abgid by the water,
if Humphry Davy and Dr. Faraday were only asked their opinion on the copper
if Humphry Davy and Dr. Faraday were only asked their opinion on the copper
iter's rade calciner, not to design a new one, therefore did not extend their obiter's rade calciner, not to design a new one, therefore did not extend their obrade proces; but it has failen to the lot of Wagstaffe and Perkins to show that
ger and all other ores can be totally deprived of the sulphur contained in them, or
far as circumstances require, by the construction and working of their furances.
For a circumstances require, by the construction and working of their furances,
are sulphire acid, as drawn from Wagstaffe and Perkins's chamber, does not come
pare, or free from some of the substances named in the statement of the analyses
are by Mr. T. I. Hill, but with all these impurities, it takes up all the copper from
ores to which it is applied, as the pocket keys of many of the gentlemen present
experiments proved; the rough sulphurie acid was used. That all the fumes are
experiments proved; the rough sulphurie acid was used. That all the fumes are
seted in the chamber, all those who have been present at experiments can bear
ness, as there is only two ½-in. escape pipes to the chamber to carry off any extra
uninto water tanks alongside the chamber.

John H. Clement.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sig.—So far as I am concerned in the letter of "A Smelter," I would not answer it, as I have always considered anonymous writers improper characters to have to deal with, and an even in the habit of calling them by harder names. "A Smelter" spr "he takes my data, and is perfectly aware that it is entirely a fine chemical calculation, which displays a curious ignorance of the composition of the metallic saits. "Surely, if finely chemical in calculation, it cannot be wrong, and, therefore, cannot be curiously ignorant, unloss the metallic saits have had some sprit-rappings with its, and shown the chemical equivalent scale in use to be totally in error. "A Smelter" wants the acid sold, and the residuos smelted—in other words, he does not wish his monopoly broken up by this elever patent. He, of course, would appraise the roasted ore under the same old routine of fire assay as a present, and still allow it to be said by every one "that it is a fact smelters get out more in the fire assays show;" and with all this proof he does not give anything more to the miner, who risks so much to make him rich. He has no consideration for the many mouths which he sometimes prevents food reaching, when, through the arariciousness of smelters, mines are abandoned; whereas, if he had allowed los, for the many mouths which he sometimes prevents food reaching, when, through the arariciousness of smelters, mines are abandoned; whereas, if he had allowed los, for the more for the ore, they would have continued working.

The operation of dissolving the oxide of copper from the ore does not take long, as "a smelter" will find, if he tries it with due knowledge of the matter; but if he be due to be the class of English smelters I have met with, of course it is not to be wondered at, for we find such parties have tried their best in Calil, and the copper ore produced there is fagilish companies has been, through force of bad anelting by English and foreign smelters, again turned over to the

sheated in these matters in mining colleges. An English smelter's answer in difficility is, generally, that it is "bound to be as he states or nout," beyond which point this impossible to move him.

"Scoaler" jumps at nitric soid, and shows figures on the subject, making quite are that that is the add intended to be used. Why did he not draw his conclusions from sulphuric soid? I suppose because he found my figures mathematically correct, a well as "finely chemically" so. No doubt he and others expect to elicit facts by traving out correspondence on the subject; but he must recollect that it costs money is learn arts and sciences, and that he must come down with the money for the patent, arrange for the royalty per ton, and pay for being taught the patent process.

At Sadiberge, in Westphalia, and at Walbee, in Germany, copper ore, holding very as per centages of copper, is being dissolved out of ore by the aid of acids, at very ensurerative costs, and at little expense for buildings. Are we, then, so far behind he Germans in application of the sciences, that we cannot dissolve and precipitate he several metals in solution at remunerative costs, when we have the advantage bit, in England, acids are manufactured at cheaper rates?

As anoid smelter myself, having been at it many years, I would advise "A Smelter" a said in his leisure hours, and I can recommend him to obtain the Philosophical Signian, No. 210, of Jan., 1830, and to read pages I to 9, where he will find that one his made money by obtaining metals from the refuse of his class of smelting, recombeds we thereous for extracting gold and aliver from ores containing them. Again, It Liverpool, there is a party making money out of the refuse of the Swancea copper mixing, after obtaining several metals from them by forming the silicates of them has soluble matter for several purposes; and "Smelter" and I may, perhaps, have one all little country in many suy, and be of great assistance to foreign miners, and in our own colonies. If Ragifis menters cannot of

MINERS ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sig.—As the patentees and directors of this company have not yet considered it adisable to give any information, or reply to the questions of "A Subserbler," nor to your remarks, contained in your Journal of April 26, I think it quite unnecessary make any further remarks upon the process until they do so. They have now had to weeks to arrange their ideas, and to answer the two letters referred to. As these titers contain observations which it will be necessary to meet, and to furnish some formation upon, before your readers or the mining public will place any confidence the company. I would strongly urge them to do so at once. Watting patiently for be required information, I am, &c., A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND METALLUROIST.

INDISCRIMINATE INVESTMENT.

Sin,—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, from time to time, by sereal of your intelligent correspondents, relative to the necessity of discrimination a the investment of money in mining and other schemes, it is well known that many antieuzen have been misled, by the ignorant and designing, into abortive projects, as he have lost their capital. If persons will not be warned, they must bear the insequences. The warning voice has been raised, the alarum has been sounded by f. Evan Hopkins and others, advising gentlemen to assure themselves as to the mane of the property in which they are invited to invest, before advancing their money, it may access in vain. Hence, we hear of some of the disappointed shareholders, led with anger and disgust at the men from, or with, whom the losses originated, mountain the mental of the series of the series, if the series are against would be regarded as clover and honest men, stifting the old adage, that "a good bal makes a good capital." It appears, there-apployed in connection with it. Now, it must be manifest that such cannot be a cortic view of the subject, for the means employed in both rich and poor mines being like, in the case supposed, the character of the conocculing party is the same in each mining will cover a multitude of sins;" it is equally certain that success.

One evil, amongst many, resulting from the falsehood and imposition practised by

me promoters of mines is this—the innocent suffer with the guilty. While it is saily conceided that many of the mines brought into notice by "private" prospective, for, are unworthy of public patronage, it is certain that others are deserving that patronage, which is withheld from them because of the offence taken at the continuous parameters of the offence taken at the patronage, which is withheld from them because of the offence taken at the patronage, which is withheld from them because of the offence taken at the continuous parameters. Capitalists should always bear in mind that uncertainty, to some extent, attaches mining pursuits; that it is a speculation, which may or may not, in particular entering the speculators, so that if they entered upon the work after a proper switches of the undertaking (and they should not proceed without that knowledge), y have no legitimate eause of complaint if the result be a failure. The money was teld out of their money by false statements, I pity them, but at the same time I dedesigning. Of all cheating that ever was practised, and of all delusions ever when a mine is brought before the public in a legitimate way, and in a liberal spirit arg, or only a fair on should have statements, and the statements oncertainty to back of the add there are the most memorable, but they have been that they have been a statement of the proceedings are straightforward when the statements in the prospectus, reports, &c., are true, where no int, whatever the result may be, where all the proceedings are straightforward and previous fall the proceedings are straightforward and the statements in the prospectus, reports, &c., are true, where no int, whatever the result may be, where all the proceedings are straightforward which were provided the statements in the prospectus, reports, &c., are true, where no int, whatever the result may be, where all the proceedings are straightforward and previous the proceedings are straightforward and previous the proceedings are straightforward and previous

I can only here say that "A Subscriber" had better use chemical knowledge, as for being taught. On reperusal of my letter, he will find that I never stated proto-sulphate of iron-was worth 60% per ton.

Where and how is the chloride of time to be got;" next asks "A Subscriber." The will be obtained in the state of a chloride, or otherwise, as required: if a chloride,

COMPANIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

COMPANIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Sin,—Numberless companies now forming are, in many instances, quite worthless, and the objects of their formation unattainable. I beg to state that a vast amount of capital might be afely invested in undertakings of the kinds of which I send you a list. Were they substituted for the visionary projects which at the present time are so numerous, much loss would be prevented, and healthy speculation would increase.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Railways are required in South America, the Cape District (Namaqualand), and the West India Islands (at present quite unprovided with railways), Ceyion, Madagascar, North Africa, Egypt, Brazii, Portugal, the Balcaric Isles, and Italy; the expense of construction in all these countries would not be one-tenth of that required for English railways, and the traffic would, probably, at first be equal to one-fourth that of English lines. In the West Indies they would pay 10/, per cent.

GAS COMPANIES.

Egypt, South Africa, South America, and Spain, are at present not lighted with gas, and the remunerative character of these companies leaves a strong inference that they might be introduced into those countries with great advantage.

DOCKS.

The ports of Brazil are quite unsupplied with dock accommodation, and several millions might be expended, with lucrative returns, in dock investments in Brasil and Central America.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

The magnificent rivers, San Juan, Rio de Janeiro, and several others of considerable importance in South America, are at present without steam communication. A company might immediately realise a dividend of 3t, per cent., and soon a far larger one, by placing upon these rivers a serew line of boats. Many natural products are quite valueless in the interior of South America, from the absence of the means of communication with the ports, and with other districts. A very large traffic in grain, cattle, dye-woods, minerals, &c., might be procured, with a great increase, by traffic into the interior from the ports.

CANAL COMPANIES.

A canal might be made from the Nile to the Red Sea, thus effecting a direct co munication between England and the Indian Ocean, far preferable to Suez. A camight also be made, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through New G ands. A canni, constructed by a monk of Novita, still carries boats from one cot to the other in the wet season. LAND COMPANIES.

There are alluvial tracts of extraordinary richness in Paraquay, Bolivia, the Ecuador, &c., and a very slight expenditure would produce large returns; but until the produce can be conveyed to the ports, the land is comparatively valueless. It would be well were the steam navigation companies I have referred to to purchase land in large quantities, as its increase in value, by the improvement of the means of communication, would be incalculable. MINING COMPANIES.

duantities, as its increase in the control of the c

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.

Sm.—Being a constant reader of your valuable Journal, my attention has been drawn to several articles in regard to the interesting mining region on the shores of Lake Superior. Having visited most of the mines now working, and being well acquainted with the district, I wish to correct some inaccuracies in the communication headed "Lake Superior Copper Mines," which appeared in the Journal of April 26. The mines in the district produce copper in its native state, and not the ores. It is found in regular, well-defined iodes, and is disseminated generally throughout the matrix, which usually consists of calcarcous spar, prehnite, quartz, and laumonite. In places, the copper in masses occupies the entire width of the lode. These masses vary from a few tons to many hundreds: the largest yet found is one now being taken from the Minnesota Mine, estimated at 750 tons of pure copper; but in no instance has there been found a mass of the dimensions stated by your correspondent, and, doubtless, he has committed an error in transcribing from the report made to the Academy of Sciences in Paris. The table published is entirely the work of imagination, not being correct in any particular. The capital of the 21 mines named, instead of being 4,611,000L, as stated, is now only 2,590,000 dollars, or 518,000L sterling.

These misstatements in regard to the masses of copper, as well as to the capital necessary to open a mine, are calculated to throw doubt upon the probability of profitably working these mines; whilst those best acquainted with the country have no doubt upon the subject at all. But a few years since, the continuance of native copper loades was doubted by mineralogists generally, but the developments made on Lake Superior have set all such doubts at rest. It is well known that several of the most valuable mines on the lake were reported against only a year or two since by Cornisi mining captains of high reputation. This is not surprising, as the mining features are so entirely different from an

was about 3800 tons, valued at 350,000l. It is estimated that the produce of 1950 will exceed 6000 tons.

But one English company, I think, has commenced work in the region—the Keweenaw Point Company, near Copper Harbour. I did not visit the mine when at Copper Harbour last autum, but was told that its prospects were most flattering. It is difficult to comprehend the reasons why John Bull, with all his capital and enterprise, has not turned his attention more to such a favourable field for investment; and the thanks of all interested are due to you for pointing out the resources of this rich, but only partially developed region. The population is increasing with great rapidity, and I have no doubt there are at least from 800 to 1000 Cornish and Welsh miners employed in the different mines.

The Journal is always read with much interest there, and I would suggest to some enterprising agent as advisable to make arrangements, so that it could be sold at Anolo-American.

and the properties of the second of the seco

and to make returns equal to the reasonable expectations of the projectors. Further, the idea of getting all this monster sett into effectual working at once is an absurdity, as no one is prepared to say what or how much this desirable mineral ground will turn out. The expectation from this property is great, I am aware, but not more than the past history of these mines, the present returns from refuse, together with the surface indications, associated with facts based on natural laws, would lead any sober, reflecting mind reasonably to expect. Old miners are not always good miners or true prophets: at all events, old miners should always be careful to speak the truth—May 7.

The property of t

BRITISH MUTUAL SHAREHOLDERS v. QUARTZ ROCK STAKEHOLDERS,

STAKEHOLDERS,

Sin,—So far as explanation has gone, the truth has come out, that the Quartz Rock Company has adopted the sharts of the British Mutual Company, and is bound to pay them—the only difference between Br. Hardinge (ex-director) and Mr. Dinely (the secretary) being as to the amount guaranteed by the Quartz Rock board. The former says 1509 shares are due, the latter that there are only 800, which he has set apart. The truth may probably ito between them, both gentlemen being equally well-intentioned. The letter of "information," on the 26th April, has drawn out Mr. Hardinge, who in last week's Journal replies with authority and emphasis by a detail of facts, which altogether depends upon demonstration before a public meeting. Now, as a shareholder in both companies, I am anxious to have the matter cleared up, both as respects the directors (the alderman) and the stockbroker, as well as its touching the interests of shareholders in both companies.

At a recent meeting of the British Mutual shareholders, Mr. Hardinge announced that his solicitor (Mr. Hatton) had prepared a bill in Chancery, and that he had Mr. Cairns's opinion as to the validity of the British Mutual claims, but that he wasted the adhesion of some few of the claimants who have been now postponed since 1851—for five years!! As there will be an annual general meeting of the Quartz Rock in the course of the present month, letal shareholders of both companies attend it. The truth will there come out, and with it, perhaps, justice to the subscribers, as well as to the long-deferred claims of—

Meetings at Mining Companies.

DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING CO.

At the twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Greaham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair,

At the twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair,

The following report of the directors was read:—

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company have the pleasure to present to the shareholders the twelfth annual report and balancesheet, showing the payments of dividends amounting to 36,329% during the past year. The usual form of making up the accounts has been preserved, so that an easy comparison may be made with those of former years.

It will be perceived that the costs actually incurred on the mines, exclusive of timber and iron imported and purchased in bulk, have been less by 1839%. 7s. 4d., and on the total expenditure oa account of the mines 25311. 18s. 7d., not withstanding the quantity of ore sold, exceeded that of last year by about 996 tons. The sum realised, however, has been less by 10,5601. 18s. 11d. The average produce of the ores being 11-16the per cent. less, and the price part unit also a trifle less; or, in other words, the price paid by the smelters being 7s. less per ton of fine copper in the ore, will account, in a great measure, for the decrease in the amount realised. The result is not altogether unexpected, insamuch as all the current halvans, and 700 tons of the accumulation, have been dressed and sold, the quality of which was necessarily inferior to the selected ores. It has been found, also, no advantage is gained by dressing the ores to so high a point as formerly, more copper being lost in the operation than money value obtained. These explanations will suffice to account for the diminition of the dividends and the cash balance in hand.

The poor-ratesandother taxes, the shareholders will be gratified to learn, are reduced. While referring to this item, the directors take the opportunity of expressing their entire approbation of the bill into whe fore Parliament for the equitable and uniform rating of mines to the poor.

The interest probability o

711 1 5=£160,863 13 5 on ores On ores.

Ca.—Mine cost (12 months)
Dues on copper ores sold (12 months)
Materials.

Poor-rate, and other taxes.
Voted for education of miners' children.
Resident director at Tavistock
Expenses in London.
Dividend paid (55%, per share) 71 1 3=£160,863 13 5
63,022 12 7
10,769 10 4
6,682 9 3
4,434 4 1
100 0 0
600 0 0
1,174 8 9 9
56,320 0 0 = 143,103 14 0 Leaving balance in hand £17,759 19 5

The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance of the former over the latter of 106,6621, 7s. 9a. Extracts from Capt. Richards's report were read, from which it appeared that the reserves of ore were 1460 tons less than at the period of the last meeting, being now 71,240 tons.—The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The third annual meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Blahopsate, on Monday, Mr. ALFRED SMEE in the chair.

The third annual meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday,

Mr. Alphed Sare in the chair.

The Secretary road the notice convening the meeting, and lengthened reports from the directors and agents, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

The directors, in their report, state that the machinery has continued to give them the same unqualified approbation during the past year as was announced in the last report. No expense had been incurred under the head of repairs. In the mining operations, the utmost vigour and dispatch, consistent with prudence and forethought, have been adopted to make a trial of this extensive sett with the greatest rapidity; but, though the captain and miners have devoted their unabated attention, the hardness of the ground has prevented the progress from being so rapid as the directors could have desired.

The official reports of the captain have been published weekly in the Mining Journal, but beyond this, during the last year, no special circumstance has occurred which, in the opinion of the directors, demanded a special report. The financial operations of the company have been continued with every economy and care, and no debt or liability is ever allowed to be ontstanding. Upon the south lode, a level has been driven in the 38 im. level 28 fms., and a winze has also been sunk, and rich gossan and stones of copper have been found. Every dispatch has been used to sink the shaft, which has just reached 39 fms., and from this point two levels are being driven. In sinking the shaft very rich stones of ore have been met wit; specimens of them, and of the gossan, are placedupon the table, for the inspection of the shareholders; and portions submitted to analysis, have yielded as much as from 20 to 33 per cent. of copper. The directors, by a careful consideration of all the facts connected with the mine, have decided to drive in the 36, towards the killas, which will doubtless be reached in a short time. They are also driving east and west upon the south lo

Balance in favour of mine, March, 1855 Interest on loan account Discount on merchants' bills	£5632 162 7	18		£5802	8	8
Mine cost from March 1, 1855, to Feb. 29,1856 Mcrehants' bills	446	18	7			
Mine expenses, rent, captain's salary, &c Charges' account	192 390		9	2341	19	2
					-	-

ble position.

"An Old Miner" blunders when he intimates that the capital is 30,000/.:

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"The Charman, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, observed that

they gave so fair an account of the prospects of the undertaking that he had very little to add. They had a most extensive property in Caistock; on one side was the Devon Great Cossols, the richest mine in this country; on the other, the Hingston Down Consols; another portion of the mine touched Gunnis Lake, where great riches had been obtained; and hasfly, their property was bounded by Redford United Mines. The Chairman then detailed, at considerable length, the workings as mentioned in the reports, adding that he believed the mines would eventually turn out most profitable to the adventurers. The directors had selected Capt. Wm. Richards to inspect the property, knowing he was so well acquainted with the locality. However, they did intend to take the opinion of Capt. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, but as the assetting of that company would shortly be held, he was unable to report in time for the present occasion, but would do so as carly as possible, when his report should be inserted in the Mining Journal. His (the Chairman) could not conceive, situated as the mine was, if they went on prudently and cautiously, but that eventually all must be amply compensated for their patience and perseverance. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the reports and accounts.

Mr. Beatz seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman sank as several of the large shareholders were in the habit of visiting the mines, he was anxious for them to forward their reports, for the general benefit of those interested. A very large holder from Dublin had recently inspected the property, and expressed his entire confidence in the way in which the mines were conducted.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the committee, Mr. B. L. Sowell (the auditor).

acted.

es of thanks were then passed to the committee, Mr. B. L. Sowell (the auditor),
o the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he had paid great attention to the business
company, and he trusted it would turn up one of the prizes of the district.

proceedings then terminated.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 6, Bucklersbury, yesterday. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Scott, the chair was taken by one of the directors.

taken by one of the directors.

M. W. H. Follam (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

M. E. H. Follam (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

Mr. Scott, the duties of chairman had devolved on him. They were called together by the committee of management for the purpose of coming to a resolution for raising the additional capital required for prosecuting the mine with vigour. This it was proposed to accomplish by the issue of the reserved shares, for which, he assured the meeting, on the authority of Mr. Scott, their colleague, 2.1 per share is offered in the market; and under those circumstances they confidently trusted that the whole of the 1000 shares would be taken up by May 23, as the reserve placed on them was but a trifling consideration, with such brilliant prospects as they had of soon becoming self-supporting, and shortly after being placed in a dividend-paying condition. The Chairman then read the report of the directors of the company, as follows:

The directors have been induced to call the present special meeting, in accordance

Chairman then read the report of the directors of the company, as follows:—

The directors have been induced to call the present special meeting, in accordance with the expressed wish of the shareholders at the last general meeting, via., "That the remaining 1000 shares should not be issued without the existing shareholders having the first preference of taking them at such premium as might be obtainable from other parties." The directors have now the pleasure of stating, that so considerable is the improved appearance of the mine, that, on a recent inspection, two captains of neighbouring mines, a mine agent, and others, gave it as their opinion that the reserved shares should not be issued under 3l, per share; but the directors, wishing to avoid any appearance of puffing the property, and having every confidence that this will be the last occasion for calling up any additional capital for the development of the property, and that the proceeds of the present issue will amply provide for all necessary workings, until the mine will be in a condition to maintain itself, feel fully justified in proposing that the present issue shall be at the rate of 2l, per share. Also, that the actual shareholders shall have the preference until May 23 inst. And such shares as are not paid for and taken by that date, the directors shall be authorised to dispose of to the public, in such way as they may think best, although not at a lower price than 2l, per share.

The directors begt to refer the shareholders for any further information to the last reports of Capt. Spargo, dated May 7 inst., and one from their secretary, who has twice visited the mine since the last meeting.

A report from Capt. Spargo, the agent of the mine, was next read, detailing the re-

twice visited the mine since the last meeting.

A report from Capt, Spargo, the agent of the mine, was next read, detailing the recent discoveries of deposits of copper in driving to the 40 at Hobler's shaft westward, where they are continually breaking rich copper orc. A lengthened conversation took place on the subject, after which the reports of the directors and Capt. Spargo were received and adopted, on the motion of Mr. J. Crave, seconded by Mr.

Fig. were received and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Incard, a resolution was an proposed by Mr. Instrum, and seconded by Mr. Incards, to the effect that, the sectors be authorised to issue the 1000 reserved shares at 2l. each; and that such mber as shall not be taken on or before May 23 by existing shareholders, should offered for public competition, at a price not under 2l. per share.—Carried unanisaly. Vote of thanks were then passed to the Chairman, committee of management, and secretary, who were severally complimented for the zeal and ability with the they managed the after of the company.

It was stated at the meeting that 350 of the shares had already been applied for, and at they expected to sample 10 tons of copper ore in June.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this association was held at the offices, No. 2, New road-street, yesterday,—Mr. John Labouchers in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the following report was read :-

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the following report was read:—
Referring to the report to the annual meeting in November last, the directors stated, that from the improved prospects of the mines they anticipated having a favourable financial statement to present on this occasion; and they obtained the sanction of the shareholders to extend the operations of the company by the erection of smelting works in Chili.

It now devolves upon the directors to report upon the proceedings, at home and abroad, during the past six months.

With regard to the landed estates, the directors have already fully acquainted the shareholders with their importance and increasing value, as well as the revenue derived from that portion which has been rented.

The directors have recently received from the parties who are entrusted with the company's extensive property called "Hornito," a very interesting and full account of the progress they have made in improving it, as well as the income derived during the year ending December last. The following is an extract from their communication:—

during the year ending December last. The following is an extract from ineit communication:—

"We have constructed the cottages in Portrero Seco, in front of Perez establishment; we have repaired and put in good condition the house of the estate; we have constructed a rancho and store at the gate entering the estate; we have cleared the pastures of bushes and weeds generally; we have constructed and placed more than 300 irrigating valves, with their frames, for the proper distribution of the water, thus economising much labour; we have cleared out the irrigating channels, and avoid the loss of water; we have planted 4000 vines and 500 fig trees, all of which are in a very flourishing state; and, lastly, we have cut 4000 quintals fire-wood, and ploughed, harrowed, and sowed 25 cuadras of Lucerne."

The improved appearances of Choo Copper Mine led the directors to express a very sanguine opinion of an excellent result being secured from working that property, and the following statement will prove the correctness of their views, the produce for the six months being:

Per cent. Tons copper.

	Tons ore,		rer cent.		ns copper.	
July	131.25	********	17:26		22.66	
August	161-21		16.70	********	26.93	
September	157:37	********	17.88		28.15	
October	181:89		18.70	********	34.03	
November	231.04	********	21.80	********	51.02	
December	205.18		21.60		50-48	
Together	1070-04		10.01		212.22	
Together	1070-94	*******	19.91		213.27	

whilst the produce for the 12 months ending June 30 last was only 212 tons copp.

In the silver mines, the changes have been unimportant. The Al Fin Hallada et inues to yield mineral, but in less quantities than formerly. The Republicano is remanerative; but the other silver mines in which the company is interested

unproductive.
unproductive.
ith regard to the financial position of the company, the directors have received collection comittances since November last:—

Per Albert Franklin, copper ores, estimated to pro-	£5000	0	0				
Remittances on account of ores sold in Chili	3000	0	0	=	£8000	0	0
From which they have to deduct:— Balance at profit and loss account, June 30 last Deficiency on cargo per Scotland. Payments in England	* 900	12	- 9	1	2813	14	8
Landan appliable belonce on for 1					01100	-	-

presenting sufficient promise to be further prosecuted.

The directors quite approve of the abandonment of these unproductive mines, which in the past year have entailed a loss to the company not far short of 4000l, and which has been paid out of the profits derived from other branches of the concern. The directors being fully impressed with the importance of erecting works for reducing the Checo copper ores to metal, and their views being confirmed by Senor Narango, did not hesitate to make the necessary arrangements for at once dispatching the materials requisite to Chill, and to engage a competent person to erect the furnaces. They have now to report that a plot of land, most advantageously situated at Caldera, has been secured on favourable terms, that all the materials have been dispatched, and a person who has had the superintendence and erection of smelting works abroad, also left in February, and would arrive with the first portion of the materials in the course of the present month. The directors, therefore, expect in the course of the year to learn that the smelting has made satisfactory progress.

progress.

The directors have now to refer to a subject of much importance to this company.

Mr. Wheelvright has been in communication with the directors of the Copiapo Railway, with the view of obtaining from them a concession of their powers to construct a railway from the terminas of the present line (which is in the estate of Hornito) to the mining district of Chanarcillo; and Mr. Wheelvright has offered to construct this line foreitwith, having already a large portion of the capital subscribed; and he has proposed to the directors, as it will be a tram-road, the working should be undertaken by the Copiapo Mining Company, the Hornito estate being well adapted to pasture the mules necessary for the traffic of the road. Should an arrangement be made, it is confidently expected that the revenue to be thus derived from the estates alone will insure the shareholders of this company a large and permanent revenue on the capital.

ith regard to the proposed railway, the directors feeling that high confidence in Mr.

Wheelwright, and in the opinions he has expressed of the importance of the undertaking, as well as in the promise it holds forth of being a highly-profitable concern, have not hesitated to associate themselves in the management thereof, and intend taking a considerable amount in it 7 and, without hesitation, they strongly recommend the project to their shareholders.

With regard to the future, the directors have to remark, that having decided upon curtailing the expenditure of the company by the abandonment of the unproductive silver mines, they can now look forward with greater certainty to better results, inasmuch as the landed estates will daily improve under the vigilance of the parties who are entrusted with the management thereof, and an increased income may fairly be calculated on.

With respect to the mines in operation, the directors' views are, that Checo, which at the present shallow depth has produced such large quantities of rich mineral, will become a very profitable mine, under the superintendence of Senor Narango, whose opinion is that the great wealth of the mine is to be found in depth; and the directors look forward to the smelting operations for deriving the full benefit from the produce, as hitherto the ores have been sold on the spot at a great sacrifice.

The Alfin Hallada and Republicano Silver Mines, are productive as well as pro-

full benefit from the produce, as hitherto the ores nave been soul on the spot as a great sacrifice.

The Alfin Hallads and Republicano Silver Mines, are productive as well as profitable, and are likely to improve, according to accounts recently received.

On the whole, therefore, the directors consider the aspect of the company's affairs to be encouraging, and it affords them much satisfaction in declaring on this occasion a dividend of 10s, per share.

The Chairman's stated, that in their superintendent they had a good man. Mr. Wheelwright and his friends had promised to take shares in the projected railway to the amount of 50,000l.; this would enable them to prosecute their work with great success. The smelting works, when adequately developed, would no doubt pay a remunerative profit.

Mr. Wiesklubrours said, the works, when properly developed and economically managed, would give more than profitable returns.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

"NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

The twenty-third annual meeting was held at the company's house, Bishopsgate treet, on Thursday,—Mr. John Fector Laurie in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:

In the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the constitution of the bank, the directors have now the pleasure of placing before the proprietors their 23d annual report. The directors have to state, since last meeting they have established three branches—at Hanley, Salisbury, and Conway. On investigation, an eligible opening for another bank appeared to the directors to be presented at each of these places, which it was important also should be occupied, in order to strengthen the position, and give facilities to the operations of contiguous branches. The progress made by these branches during the short time they have been in operation justifies the expectation of great success.

The commercial retrospect of 1855 is, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the great struggies which went forward in Eastern Europe, and all the disturbing circumstances incidental to a state of war, the commerce and trade of the country experienced little interruption or derangement. It is true that the imports and exports of last year were not upon the same gigantic scale as in 1853 and 1854; the trade with Russia, of course, was suspended, and that with America and our colonies considerably curtailed, but these drawbacks have been to some extent counterbalanced by the increased trade with the markets in the East developed by the war. Considerable fluctuations have marked the course of monetary transactions during the period under review. Money in January was in active demand at 5 per cent.; subsequently it gradually became cheaper, and in July its marketable value descended as low as 3 per cent. About this time the heavy war exponditure, and the prospect of a deficient harvest, exercised an adverse influence on the foreign exchanges, a drain of gold set in, the rate of interest rapidly advanced, and in October the condition of the money market became one of considerable pressure. This pressure continued mor

Less bonus declared and paid in 1855, out of this amount 27,000 0 Reserved fund, set apart in Government securities .. 162,890 13 8

Dec. 31.—Nett profits of 1855, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts 84,304 12 9 247,195 6 5 Deduct dividend on company's stock for 1855 Leaving rest, or undivided profits, Dec. 31, 1855...... £211,195 6 5

Leaving rest, or undivided profits, Dec. 31, 1855...... £211, 195 6 5

The directors have the satisfaction to announce to the proprietors that it is their intention to declare a bonus of 8 per cent. on the company's stock, to be paid along with the usual half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, in July next, after payment of the bonus the reserve fund will stand at 173, 1935, 6s. 3d.

In consequence of the large increase in the bank's business of late years, of which the propristors have had substantial evidence, the directors for some time have contemplated an increase in the bank's capital, but postponed any measure of the kind so long as the war and severe monetary pressure continued. With peace restored, with a prospect of an easier money market, and of an increasing trade, the directors consider that the time has arrived when this desirable object can be accomplished with advantage to the bank and to the proprietors.

Accordingly, the directors, in virtue of the powers already vested in them, propose to increase the bank's capital by a fresh issue of 15,000 small shares of 201, each, to be offered at par to the proprietors whose manes stand upon the share register, on the 21st June next (when the books close for July dividends), in the following proportions: One new small shares to be allotted to the holder of every large old share.

The holder of three old small shares only, or having a remainder of three shares, the directivation will absorb about 13,000 of the number of shares to be issued, and the content of the cold small shares only, or having a remainder of six, shall be allotted two new shares.

The discription will absorb about 13,000 of the number of shares to be issued, and

The holder of six old small shares only, or having a remainder of six, shall be allotted two new shares.

The distribution will absorb about 13,000 of the number of shares to be issued, and the remainder of the shares it is intended to issue hereafter to the customers and supporters of the company's branches, at a premium to be regulated by the market price, and in the way best calculated to increase its local influence and connection. Upon the new issue, 104. will be called up on each share, as follows:—An instalment of 54, to be paid on or before the 31st July next, and the remaining instalment of 54, in July, 1857. After this measure has been fully carried out, the bank's paid-up capital will amount to 600,0004.

of 3d. in July, 1857. After this measure has been fully carried out, the bank's paid-up capital will amount to 600,000d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the reason for proposing the increase of capital was not from the want of money, but a desire to increase the business, and the additional security, by adding to the number of proprietors; and it must be most satisfactory to all that they were in a position to declare a bonus of 8 per cent, on the company's steek, to be paid with the usual half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum.

The report was then unanimously adopted, amidst much applause.—Major Moore, Messra. Edward Siewart and John Kingston, were re-elected directors.

A Propulation moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Daniel Robertson, and the other managers and officers of the company, for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

A Propulation suggested that they ought to be rewarded with something more substantial than a vote of thanks. (Hear.)

The Chairman was happy to find such an unanimous feeling expressed by the shareholders, but he had great pleasure in informing the meeting that the board had anticipated their wishes. (Cheers.) They had received something more substantial than a vote of thanks.—The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Robertson, in acknowledging the compliment, said there was a great anxiety throughout the executive for the interest of the shareholders; and it was most gratifying to them to place before them such results as upon the present occasion. Some had grown grey in the service of the company, but they yet hoped to live to see it even in a more prosperous condition. (Cheers.)

A condial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

Anglo-French Screw Clipp en Company .- The prospectus is now is-ANGLO-FRENCH SCREW CLIPP ER COMPANY.—The prospectus is now issued of the previously-announced French Berew Steam Shipping Company, under the title of Societe Generale des Clippers Français, headed by a list of official and other influential French names, of the highest character, as the "Council in Paris," and by a "Committee of Supervision in England," of undoubted commercial standing and maratime experience. This company starts with a capital of 800,000/., in 200,000 shares of 4/. cach. It is not said what proportion of these shares may be allocated here, but we understand very much less than will be absorbed in Paris; so that our British commerce will benefit in a corresponding degree with the amount of foreign capital to be so employed in steam communication with our Eastern possessions, at the moment when the railway system in the East Indian presidencies has begun to open up increased means and new sources of trade, with the specdier transit of goods and passengers, interior and external—landward and seaward. France, however, will have her full share of the advantages arising from this international undertaking, since, although Southampton will be the port of departure from Europe, Harre will be the starting point, and the lie de Reunion (Bourbon), one of the principal places to be touched at en route outward and homeward. The present enterprise will, moreover, benefit largely by the previous experience of the General Serew Commany, and the commanders of the sight subgridial ships purchased from that comparaphases to be counted at an rouse outward and homeward. The present enterprise will, moreover, benefit largely by the previous experience of the General Screw Company, and the commanders of the eight splendid ships purchased from that company, with which the new undertaking will commence; and with these thoroughly-tested screw clippers, ready for their work, as delivered over for immediate employment, no delay will occur in the process of ship-building, and, consequently, the money subscribed for this extensive and well-founded operation will be at once made available for the accumulation of returns, and the production of dividends. In abort, we look upon the establishment of this company with the confident anticipation of its commercial success, and as one of the strongest bonds of unity that can be devised for mutualising the maratime and mercantile interests of England and France.

UTILISATION OF SLAGS.--Inventions calculated to be UTILISATION OF SLAOS.—Inventions calculated to become of universal benefit should always claim the greatest consideration; and as in the utilisation of slags a useless and cumbersome matter is rendered profitable, any proposition for accomplishing the object is interesting. The Anere of St. Dizier announces the discovery of a process for converting slags into matters of great value, almost without expense, labour, extra material, or waste. The inventors have been crowned with the greatest success, and samples of the produce have been declared quite applicable to the artistic and industrial purposes for which they are intended. We are not at present authorised to give further details, but shall do so immediately the patentess are secured. We understand it is proposed to sell the English patent; and, from the immense quantity of slags, now worse than useless, which could be annually torned to profit, it is anticipated that it would speedily come into general use. One portion of the products is to be applied to agricultural purposes; and, with a view to determine the result, experiments on an extensive scale are now being conducted in the department of the Meuse.

ON ERRORS PROPAGATED IN SCIENTIFIC WORKS .- No. I.

"We should always distinguish facts from assumptions," says Dr. Faraday. "The experience of past ages is sufficient to show us the wisdom of such a course, and considering the constant tendency of the mind to rest on an assumption, and forget that it is an assumption, in such cases it becomes a prejudice, and inevitably interferes more or less with a clear-sighted judgment." The recent discussions in the Times, and other periodicals, on the moon's motion, fully confirm the above remarks of Dr. Faraday, and prove that, an unwarrantable assertion, supported by prejudice, and the sanction of scientific teachers, has a greater weight on the minds of ordinary readers than a positive demonstrative fact.

Mr. Jelinger Symonds, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, wrote a letter to the Times, expressing his surprise that philosophers should maintain that the moon turned on her own axis, and that such an error should be taught in our schools, in opposition to the fact of her non-rotation. Had Mr. Symons been wrong in his conclusions, it might have been supposed that our philosophers and their disciples would have endeavoured to correct him by means of relevant scientific reasoning, instead of which, the replies have been completely void of argument,—merely assertions and abuses, and totally unworthy of the name of science, and the age we live in. Unfortunately for the progress of practical and true science, a great deal of what is taught in schools is acquired by mere routine; and by forcing the assent against the conviction of the judgment. Students thus trained become so much accustomed to old and incorrect notions as to retain them as facts, and by degrees they become as obstinate and dogmatic as their professors, and thus errors are propagated from one generation to another, in spite of the evidences of the senses. It is a well-known fact that the moon, in revolving round the earth, always presents the same face to us. Astronomers state, that "because she presents the same face to the centre of her orbit, she

THE COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT.

We have had frequent opportunities of observing the activity of Mr. Charles Mortos, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for Yorkshire, and to appliand the energy which he has displayed in the enforcement of a due and proper observance of the new laws for the better regulation of coal mines, and the prevention of accidents. Before the enactment was made, it was a common complaint amongst those who were desirous of doing all they could to prevent the destruction of life in coal mines, that there was not some legislative power to complet the miners to adopt those measures of precaution which had been wisely provided for them. It is bad enough in a miner neglecting ordinary measures of safety, but it is infinitely worse in a coalmaster omitting to provide those means and appliances necessary for the safety of his workmen. The law has now hald hold of those through whose defaults accidents may happen, and we are glad to call especial attention to a case brought by Mr. Morton, on Tuesday, at Huddersfield, against Mr. Henry Ellis, of the firm of Ellis and Armitage, of the Kirksties Colliery, Cumberworth. On April 19 an accident occurred in the pit, which resulted in the death of two persons, and the cohener's jury thought the proprietors were to blame. There were six charges preferred against the defendant —viz. : 1. Non-establishment of general rules.—2. Non-publication of them.—3. Unfenced shafts and air-pits.—4. Unfenced working and pumping pits, when not at work.—5. No indicator to show position of load in the shaft-fit of the proprietory was a shaft of the rules had only reached him in March 1st, and that since then he had been doing all he could to bring them into operation. Whose fault was it that the had not procured them earlier? The majestrates convicted the defendant in a penalty of 31, each on the two first charges, and 11, each on the remaining four, making fines 141, in addition to expenses.

THE NEW RATING OF MINES BILL.

The following is a copy of the petition in course of signature in Liskeard, at Messrs. Warson and Cuell's, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill:— TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the undersigned adventurers, and others interested in mins, in the parish of St. Cleer, in the county of Corawall,

SHEWERS,—That your petitioners are informed that a bill has been brought into your hon. House, entitled the "Rating of Mines Bill, 1836," which, if passed into a law, will throw upon the occupiers of the mines in the above parish more than on-half of all parochial rates, whereas, at present, they are not liable to pay any part thereof.

law, will throw upon the occupiers of the mines in the more parts more man half of all parcelain rates, whereas, at present, they are not liable to pay any part thereof.

That in the aforesaid parish of St. Cleer, which contains the most extensive mines in the eastern part of the county of Cornwall, the rates since the mines have been opened have not increased in amount, showing that mining has not brought any additional burdens on the parish.

That in the mines of the said parish, as usual in other parts of Cornwall, a find is contributed, nominally by the miners, but really by their employers, for providing medical attendance in sickness for the workmen and their families, and support for the miners in case of accident.

That your petitioners, when they took leases of the mines, agreed to give the present royalties, with the knowledge that no rates were payable in respect of such royalties, and they do not find any clause in the proposed bill exempting existing leases from its operation.

That your petitioners object to the rating of mines, as tending to discourage a mitional branch of industry, in which the chances of success are already sufficiently small. Many mines have to pay the royalties, which it is proposed to assess for rates, and at the same time are being worked at a great loss to the adventurers, to whom, therefore, the amount of such rates would be so much additional loss.

Your petitioners also submit to your hon. House that the royalties or dues of the mine being a part of the mineral reserved by the lord of the soil, he allowing the leaseses the remainder for their expenses and profit, is, in fact, a portion of the freshold and disposed of, and ought not to be assessed for rates, as if it were a reat for the use of a freehold.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your hon. House that the royalties or dues of the mineral reserved by the lord of the soil, he allowing the leases the remainder for their expenses and profit, is, in fact, a portion of the freshold soil and disposed of, and ought not

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.—At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, a resolution was passed to the effect that circulars should be sent to the agents of the different mines, urging the importance of convening a meeting of mine proprietors, to be held on an early day, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to Parliament against the Bill for Rating Mines to the Poor. We hope that this appeal will be responded to with spirit and appears. Spirit and energy.

MINE TAXATION.—As one instance of the amount already contributed

MINE TAXATION.—As one instance of the amount already contributed by mining companies towards the taxation of the country, we may allude to the Devon Great Consols. In the annual balance-sheet, justissued, we find—Poor-rate and other taxes at Tavistock, 1282%; income and property tax, one year to Michaelmas, 3152%, 4s.—4434%, see rannum.

The Scorce Miners' Strike.—This unhappy struggle, the most severe and wide-spread which has ever been known in Scotland, continues without the slightest prospects of amicable adjustment, although there are indications that the men are getting worn out by privation and long adjurance.

endurance.

If. Charles Maney having accepted the office of secretary to Mr. Robert Stephenson, C.E.—an appointment in every way adapted to his talent and experience—the Institution of Civil Engineers will shortly lose the assistance of its very efficient secretary. The members of the Institution are well acquainted with the aid afforded by the indefatigable energy and vast practical knowledge of that gentleman, who was ever foremost in rendering assistance to all applicants, and in obtaining the information at times required to elucidate the different papers brought before the Institution. While regretting the loss his absence from his late occupation must inevitably entail, we may, notwithstanding, hope Mr. Manny will prove as successful in his new position as his merits entitle his friends to expect; and we may also congratulate Mr. Stephenson on having secured a secretary worthy of so distinguished a principal, and one so competent for the fulfillment of the responsible duties he will have committed to his care.

Great Globe, Leicester-square.—We have visited with much greater than the support of the responsible duties he will have committed to his care. r. Charles Manny having accepted the office of secretary to Mr.

Great Globe, Leicester-Square, —We have visited with much gritification the Oriental Gallery, which will be opened to the public on Monday next, at the Great Globe, Leicester-square. This gallery comprises a series of excellent executed figures, which exhibit the contumes and habits of the races of people in habiting the countries between Bulgaria and Affghanistan, and we strongly recommend to our friends a participation in the satisfaction which we have experienced. The Diorambic tour from Blackwall to Balaklava, in the same establishment, is depicted with great artistic skill, and will almost place non-tourists on a par with their more excursive friends.

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KEWEENAW POINT COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The following is a copy of letter just received from W. H. Stevens, Esq., a mining cagineer of high character and standing, and well known to the directors of this company. Mr. Stevens is in charge of a neighbouring mine, and writes under date of "Dan Sire, "A few days since, I examined your mine with much interest, and was pleased with the improvement since my last visit. The improvement in the the mineral, and tested it, and found its average produce and thought a fair average of includes all the matrix. The would give about 70 hs. of copper to the ton of mineral, mineral to the linear fathom in the vein. This would give about 3½ per cent. This is it is taken from the miner and the miner fathom in the vein. This would give about 3½ per cent. This is it is taken from the miner fathom in the vein. This would give about 840 hs. of copper to be 400 fully from the captain's prices, and the appearance of the ground, character of per fim., worth, at this place, 32, 20 c. (104.) per lb., or \$ 188 (34/. 10s.) per fathom, mineral, &c., I should think the mining, stampling, washing, tramming, &c., to put a profit of over \$100 (20/.) and to be done for \$800 (12/.) per lb., or \$188 (34/. 10s.) per fathom, mineral, &c., I should think the mining, stampling washing, tramming, &c., to put a profit of over \$100 (20/.) and to be done for \$800 (12/.) per lb., or will give about \$40 lb., or one and a profit of over \$100 (20/.) and to be done for \$800 (12/.) per lb., or will give the company fancy; and it is all important that positive instructions be given to sink as fast as well for the company that the point where the several veins concentrate to sink as fast as except the several veins concentrate to the sol fin. level star \$70 lb. of copper for market.

At the Minerotia Mine, for the first 200 feet in depth, it produced only \$500 lbs. to the first 200 feet in depth, it produced only \$500 lbs. to the first 200 feet in depth, it produced only \$500 lbs. to the first 200 feet in KEWEENAW POINT COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The following is a copy of letter just received from W. H. Stevens, Eq., a mining page, Mr. Stevens is charge of a neighbour mine, and writes under date of March 28, 1856, from Copper Harbor, Lake Superior:

"DRAN Silv... Is considered an elegabour mine, and writes under date of was piezed a cays since, I examined my last visit. The improvement, and with me interest, and wite inference in the superior is a considerable of the superior of M. Hericard et Thury upon the union with me what I thought a fair average of includes all the matrix. This would give about 70 lbs. of copper to the ton of mineral, and the matrix. This would give about 70 lbs. of copper to the ton of mineral, as it is taken from the mine. As near as I could estimate, there are about 12 tons of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the report of M. Hericard et Thury upon the union with constraints of the hamble of the enderte." The second extraction of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode is E.N.E.—W.S.W.; its inclination is 05 to the mode of the lode of the lode

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS PROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE,]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE,]

TREVOOLE MINE.—A correspondent informs us that this mine is about to receive an effectual re-trial, a company having been constituted for that purpose, is about to be erected by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, of whom it has been purchased for the low figure of 1650., complete; the engine-house is being built. The conviction in the minds of miners in the district is greatly in favour of profitable results. The manager is Capt. W. Stephens.

GREAT WHEAL NEFTUNE.—At Tolvedon, an adjoining property, the fit, and have just cut a leader of malachite copper 6 in, thick, and inside that is a rejust upon the top of a great body of ore. At Wheal Chariottee, the 42 cast has Bulled and Bulled and I think we improved to-day.

are just upon the top of a great body of ore. At Wheat Charlotter, the improved to-day.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINES.—We have inspected, at the offices of this company, in Austinfriars, a box of gosan, formed of iron, peach, mundle, lime, of this company, in Austinfriars, a box of gosan, formed of iron, peach, mundle, lime, and quarte, which promises equal stocess in depth to the surrounding mines; it is made to the surrounding mines; it is made to the surrounding the surrounding mines; it is mediately above the deposit of ore which yielded such vast returns and profits; it was taken from the shaft which is being such on the course of the lode. Bareal reports acid to the surrounding the week, of the most satisfactory character. A ALAST WHEAL ROBERT,—Capl. Edward Collom has inspected this mine, been seen at any moderate depth, they have been found not merely kindly, but rich; and, whenever the unine shall have become fairly developed, it may prove something more than a rival to North Wheal Rober fairly developed, it may prove something.

The New Wheal Vor United Mines.—Cornwall has ever been rich

more than a rival to North Wheal Robert.

The New Wheal Vor United Mines.—Cornwall has over been rich in its metalliferous deposits, which may be pronounced almost inexhaustible. A combinity of the company has just been formed, under favourable anspices, to work the New Wheal Vor United Mines, on the Cost-book System, in 4000 states of 3i each, if. to be paid on mines are in close proximity to the Great Wheal Vor United Mines, which doubties have been, and still continue to be, the most productive tin mines in Cornwall, ot less where, having returned enormous profits to the Great wheal Vor United Mines, which doubties where he was an end of the companies of the companies. The reports upon the which will render this undertaking one very estifactory, bear the names of men of high character and standing in Cornish magnetic will be placed in, why the shareholders of this enterprise should not reap Wheal Xex Man (Buckeastleigh).—We are glad to hear that the lode

WHEAL EMMA (BUCKFASTLEIGH).—We are glad to hear that the lode this considered by the miners and test of the miners and the sound as 56 ms. in length of good ore ground has been opened in the ait, with a good and very large profits to the shareholders. The lode of the miners amount of the miners and the miners are stated object gained for the neighbourhood; lode still in the end, there is little doubt of the mine making large returns in depth, wheal Fortitude.—This very extensive sould be some than 6 ft. wide

and very large profits to the shareholders. The lode in the 10 is more than 6 ft. wide

NHEAL FORTIUDE.—This very extensive sett, to the east of Devon
wheal Buller, has recently been granted on favourable dues. The main lode of this
has been cut in the new sett with a very fine goan on the back, altogether a, and
promising lode. Two others have been discovered in costeaning, one of which is a
sopper. The mine is divided into 8000 shares, of which a large number are held by
Pymouth.

The shareholder of the surrounding strate every way congenial both for tin and
influential capitalists in the north of England. Offices, pro tem, 64, George-street,

CwmDYLE ROCK MINING COMPANY.—We reported last week a trial blught by two merchants against a shareholder in this company, and at which the company are a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Justice Williams then gave leave for the company to plus of the certain portion of the claim. Upon the application of Mr. Archibaid, on Monday, the rule was granted.

certain portion of the claim. Upon the application of Mr. Archibald, on Monday, the The Gardette and the claim. Upon the application of Mr. Archibald, on Monday, the The Gardette American Composed of composed o

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

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50 49 ... SALES OF BLACK TIN.

SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1856.

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	" September1013 10	0	0					9	1 2

cessary trouble. Few of the agents supply us with the account of the sales, notwithstanding our repeated invite for them to do so; in spite of which they constantly annoy us with their complaints ofter we have published every item that reaches us.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from the 8th to the 21st April:—At RAIPAS, Labouchere's workings are still without change, but the prospects of the workings in the shallow adit have somewhat improved. We cound to fully bear out estimates. At the OLD MINE, in the transcoal level the logical to fully bear out estimates. At the OLD MINE, in the transcoal level the logical some start reported, being rather intermixed with the continue to yield 4 tons of ore from, and the lode looks were, the upper stopes is a or material change to note. In the winze sinking under the shallow level the lode continues regular, but is rather poor. At the UNITED MINES, the lode in the 50 south, some good work. We spect a more decided improvement som, as we are now getting lang under the orey ground in the 40. At MICHELL'S, there is no material alteration.

The Peninsular Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1,

ting under the orey ground in the 40. At Michell's, there is no material alteration since last reported.

The Peninsular Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1, The Peninsular Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1, Corper Mine: We have dressed during this month 332 quint tals (about 17 tons) of We are continuing the main level east and the cross-cut on the lode, and are about the company of the state of the company of the state of the continuing the main level east and the cross-cut on the lode, and are about has taken place worthy of remark.—No. 2, Coper Mine: In the 23 drift we have low privates and last place worthy of remark.—No. 2, Coper Mine: In the 23 drift we have low privates, mandic, quartz, and carbonate of iron; it is worth about 3 tons of clean that coper the fathom, but I much doubt whether it will hold on good in the levels we however, that we shall make some good bunches of ore, and it is in that level that markably hard and compact, and I have been unable to set the two levels at less than arkably hard and compact, and I have been unable to set the two levels at less than cost. We shall soon recommence to sink the main shalt.—Lead Mine: The Anselmo occasionally carries spots of lead.

The Iberian Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1, Lead Carlon Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1, Lead

ocs. We shall soon recommence to sink the main shaft.—Lexo Maye: The Anselmo cost, We shall soon recommence to sink the main shaft.—Lexo Maye: The Anselmo occasionally carries spots of lead.

The Iberian Mining Company have their report for April:—No. 1, Lexo Maye: I bave nothing new to remark on the stoping this month: the lode east of a sun, from 2 to 5 in. wide. The men employed in stoping are continually improvable in this kind of work, they are getting good wages at \$13 (2), 17s.) per square fm., and the the halling to adit, and to break the large work ready for the cobbers; they suspended while we rise to meet the winge sinking from the 10; this winge is making a shall avoid a good deal of cost, and, at the same time, establish a better ventilation, marked by the division in the country, and some spots of blende. We shall shortly tevels. We have dressed main shaft, and driving the San Diende. We shall shortly levels. We have dressed unit shall and it is not some make but little use: The sait is a free feet; the air is still pretty good, and and I hope by a new arrangement I have made, and by increasing the working party, that we shall push on still faster during the next month or two.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have advices from Capt. T. Chegwin, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, and spots of lead; this processing favourably, that we shall push on still faster during the next month or two.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have advices from Capt. T. Chegwin, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, and spots of lead it, driving south, for the present, is suspended, and the past week we have been traneing at surfacet wo posed of brown spar and gossan, quartz, mundic, and spots of lead it, driving south, for the many sparse of the spots of the same level, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, and spots of lead in the stopes no. 3, west of mayors, and in the stopes no. 3, east of the soun. The lode in the stopes no. 3, we are for many of the sound of the stopes no.

although the whole had not been seen. It turned out 2g tons per ful.; winned to 189 tons, and they pool for an increase in April. Upwards of som leaves amounted to 189 tons, and they pool for an increase in April. Upwards of som leaves working on tribute, being sufficient hands to take all the works.

The Liberty Mining Company have a letter from Mr. Gregg, dated the be in London by the 18th or 20th inst. He had also sent 700 lbs. express, and would some specimens of paint made from them, worth about 4 guineas per ton in America, to be in London by the 18th or 20th inst. He had also sent 700 lbs. earlier than the middle of June, as he will by that earlier than the middle of June, as he will by that for a sardy delayed gold worth nearly \$1000, besides a quantity of amalgam, and will continue stamping portion, which had yielded more than \$25 worth of gold per ton. The total result be forwarded as soon as the work is completed.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received adject will be forwarded as soon as the work is completed. Will produce 4½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. In stoping the bottom of the Umbruch's the lote will produce 4½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. We have resumed sinking No. 2, of the Kunstechach's level, west of Michael's shaft, on the Unreview Given imported; it will now produce 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. In stoping the bottom of the Kunstechach's level, west of Michael's shaft, on the Unreview Given the Lote of the Kunstechach's level, west of Michael's shaft, on the Silver-lead ore per fm. The end driving south, from the head of the superintendent of the mines underly back of the cast Blumengang rise, will produce 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The end driving south, from the ottom of the Blumengang sink, will produce 1½ to the of silver-lead ore per fm. The end driving south from the ottom of the Blumengang sink, will produce 1½ to the cast Blumengang rise, will produce 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The end driving south, from the ottom of the silver Mining

REAT WHEAI, BUSY UNITED MINES.—A Company having been formed to re-work these valuable mines, the inhabitants of Chacewater purpose CELEBRATING the LAYING of the CORNER-STONE of the FUMPING-ENGINE HOUSE by roasting the carcase of an ox entire; to be given to the poor at a public dinner on that day, in the Market House.

J. MOYLE, Hon. Sec.

Mining Carresunndence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, May 3: The stopes in the back of the 12 fathom level are looking well, and will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fm. There is also capitalore in the end driving north-east, and it will yield the same quantity as the above stope. The 17 fm. level west is looking well, and yielding good orey stuff. The north-east branch in the back of the western level are looking well, and will yield 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the same level are looking well, and will yield 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The cross-cut to the north in the eastern level has entered into another lode, which is a very kindly one, composed of a great deal of blende and goesan, mixed with spots of ore; the ground is hard and wet. The dressers are getting on well with dressing the ore, and the crusher is working beautifully; I believe that I shall be able to clean against this day week 8 tons of ore. I have got ready to sand to the storehouse at Aberystwith 4 tons of ore. The trammers are tramming out stuff day and night. I have made a capital shed over the picking grate.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, May 5: The lode in the 140, east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, unproductive; the lode in this level, west of the shaft, is worth for copper ore 16i, per fm., for I fm. in length; the south lode, in the same level east, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. We have not been able to do much in the cross-cut in the 100, south of Davey's engine-shaft, for the last three or four days, for want of air; this has taken place since we have met with the water from the lode; this will all be made right in two or three days from this itness of ror once time past.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, May 6: Our setting and pay-day was on Saturday last. The north level is set to drive at 11l, per fm.; the lode continues in value the same, yielding about 30 cwts. of copper ore per fm. The north stope, following the north level end, is set at 3l. 10s, per fathon; it his stope will yield about 3

hall commence sinking the engine-shaft next Monday.

BASSET GRAZE UNITED.—J. Rogers, May 3: The Clifford lode, in the 30, has fery much improved, and is now I foot wide, producing good work for copper ore. Ye have nothing new in the 30 south, and have ordered the men to drive on south, not shall not be long before we cut the clevan and the south lode. At Widden, we have a fine lode of jack, which will pay the cost of the mine if it continues, and there is every prospect of its doing so at present. We have 8 or 10 tons of copper ore to ample within a week. We have nothing new in the north cross-cut in the 16, but annot be far from the lode, which is likely, when cut, to turn out as well as the lode we are now working on.

we are now working on.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, May 7: The lode in the 130 fm. level east is of
the same size and character as reported last week, producing saving work; in this
level west the lode is large, but worth nothing to value. The lode in the 115 west is
3½ ft. wide, and continues to yield 4 tons of ore per fm. We continue to rise by the
side of the lode in the back of this level. In the 115 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth
about 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of
cre per fm. The lode in the 103 is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore occasionally,
Jackson's stopes in this level will yield from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 35 we
are opening tribute ground. The pitches are without important atteration.

BLAENCEUNANT.—H. Francis, May 7: We intend at once clearing an old shaft, n which there is a very good lode 12 fms. from surface. This shaft has been sunk upon the main lode, but the adit level has been driven on a side lode; we, therefore, ntend cross-cutting in different places from our deep adit to the main lode, where there is every probability that good courses of ore will be found, as the ore may be raced at surface for 180 fms. in length; and in no place has it been seen deeper than 2 fms. from surface, with the exception of the shaft named before, and in which there is good ore. — Evans. May 4: The 10 fathors level cross-cut north has been driven.

there is good ore.

BODCOL.—F. Evans, May 4: The 10 fathom level cross-cut north has been driven since last report 1 fm. 1 ft., set at 77. per fm. The 6 fm. level west, at east shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., set at 51. 10s. per fm. In the 10 cross-cut north the ground is a nice blue slate. In driving west on the course of the lode at east shaft we have excellent stones of lead.

We have excellent stones of lead.

BOILING WELL.—G. Reprolds, May 3: We have commenced driving east on the hode in the 60; the lode in this level is improving in its appearance; it is a large capel hode, producing some good stones of ore: we shall set to drive west on this lode next month. The 50 end east, on the south lode, is also improving, and leaving tribute ground. In the 40 east we are driving south to cut a branch which has gone down in the bottom of the 30; this branch, in the bottom of the 30; is 2 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore: we shall have to drive south about 4 fms. in the 50 to cut it. The lode in the 30 end east is also improving; it is 6 ft. wide, producing some fine stones of ore. The lode in the 20 end east is improving; it is sit present 2 ft. wide, nearly solid copper ore. We have commenced driving in the 10 on this lode, where we hope to have tribute ground soon. In sinking on the north lode it is not so large as it has been; but in driving on this lode west, in the 10; it is improving, and producing good stones of ore. All our other departments are without alteration.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, May 3: We have come mence list this mine during the last week, as the BROOKWOOD.—We have done but little at this mine during the last week, as the

BROOKWOOD.—We have done but little at this mine during the last we en have been put to costean, in search for other lodes in the new ground.

BROOKWOOD.—We have done but little at this mine during the last week, as the men have been put to costsan, in search for other lodes in the new ground.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, May 8: The 50 west, on the Milwr vein, is at present suspended, waiting a communication with the driving above for air, &c. The stopes continue to yeld an average of 1 ton to the fin. We have now completed the rail-way to the whim-shaft, and consider the workings on the Milwr vein are in a fair and progressive state. The late important discovery on the Chert vein has varied but little since it was made, and we have now driven 1 fm. on the course of the vein, which has yielded upwards of 2 tons. Matthews's workings continue with no alteration. The main object, the driving of the 45 to the over ground, is prosecuted with all speed.

BRYNFALL.—I Rosel. May 8: On new lock since you received my dujies of the

main object, the driving of the 45 to the orey ground, is prosecuted with all speed.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, May 8: On new lode, since you received my advices of the lat inst., great alterations have taken place in the 10 fm. level east; that part of the ode on which we had been drivingfor the last three months, sithough continuing to roduce ore up to Tuesday last, had been split into a great number of small brunches, and bore considerably south from the former direction of the lode, which led me to relieve that the main part of the lode had, unobserved, departed from us; consequently, by dialling the level, I found a string of flookan, about 1 in. wide, carrying to head in the direction of the lode, further west. Therefore, I put the men to strip lown a piece of ground that lay on it at the point of horse, and I am proud to asy that tresulted in the discovery of a splendid branch of solid ore, 5 in. wide; I shall be ble to give you more particulars relative to this a few days hence. The 20 east is without alteration in quality since last week; this level is now about 9 fms. behind he point of horse alluded to in the 10. The stope east of the rise is now worth 20t, er fm.; the stope west of ditto, 10t, per fm.; and the new stope, 7t. per fm.; in this siece of ground we have a much better lode above than where we are working at pretent. The parcel of ore, 39 tons, is delivered at Newtown. I send you a diagram of he 10 fathom level.

the 10 fathom level.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—W.R. Rutter, May 5: At your request, I have inspected these mines, and with respect to the lode in the engine-shaft there can be but one opinion respecting it; it is a splendid lode, fully 5 feet wide, composed of quarta, iron, prian, &c., forming together an excellent gossan for copper ore. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is large, but hard, yet by no means unkindly. I would re-commend you to sink this shaft with every speed, in order to get unier the cap of the hill, upon which it may be very rich, as has been the case with many others. I should like to clear up the south shaft also, as it may now be clear of water. The locality is good, having several of the most productive mines immediately surrounding it.

BUTTERION.—T. Granfell, May 8. In secondarse with the productive at the green.

good, having several of the most productive mines immediately surrounding it.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, May 8: In accordance with the resolution at the general meeting of shareholders, on April 23, our drivings, both north and south, from hat time have been discontinued. The shaltmen have been, as they now are, engaged in cutting a plat, preparatory to sinking for bearers and cistern, in order to fix a lift in the 43, and for sinking below it. A sample of the ores raised in this level during he past quarter has been assayed by Mr. hawden, assay master, Liskeard, making a produce of 13% in 20 for lead, and 35% ozs. of silver in a ton of the ores.

BWICHSTELLAN.—J. Williams, May 3: Our carpenters and smiths are employed putting up the pulleys and making the bob, to prepare for fixing the pitwork or pumping, and we have suspended the engine-shaft until this work is ready. The ode in the bottom of the shaft is filled with goesan, and altogether wears the most indly appearance for making ore below, and we believe will reach ore ground before it is sunk to the 10 fm. level.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 3: The 10 fm. level, driving west on

t is sum to the 10 m. level.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 3: The 10 fm. level, driving wes
he caunter, produces about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under
dit the lode is 1 ft. wide, very kindly, with good stones of ore.

dit the lode is I ft. wide, very kindly, with good stones of ore.

CAMDWR MAWR.—J. Williams, May 3: The engine-shaft will be down to the
50 fm. level by Wednesday next; as it will be finished so soon, we did not measure
t on the pay-day. The lode has changed in the latter sinking, and now contains
unbes of blende in spar, and the ground is very similar to that which we found over
the ore ground between the adit and 12 fm. level, and is likely to be connected with in the adjoining ground

CARNEWAS.—R. S. Bryant, May 5: The adit level south, on the north lead lode as been driven, during the past four weeks, 8 tms. 4 fect; the lode has been from to 4 ft. wide, chiefly composed of iron, such as you saw when there, and large obag balls, which when broken are found to be hollow within. The lode in the present end has much the same appearance; the air is good, and ground easy for driving—set to drive at 30s. per fm.

CARRACK-DEWS UNITED .- W. Hollow, jun., M. Dunn, May 5: The Battery CARRACK-DEWS UNITED.—W. Hollow, jun., M. Dunn, May 5: The Battery shaftmen are cutting ground for a cistern plat, &c., for the new junger-lift, to enable us to recommence sinking: this will take us three or four weeks to complete. The lote in 42 east is 21 ft. wide, and worth 54. Just per fm.—driven this month 4 fm. In the 42 west the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth 34, per fm.—driven this month 7 fm. In 30 west the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth 34, per fm.—driven this month 7 fm. In 30 west the lode is 25 ft. wide, and worth 34, per fm.—driven this month 7 fm. In 30 west the lode is 15 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and ore, and will now pay for dressing; the tributers are rising in the back of this level east for ventilation: in this rise the bode is poor. At Eley's, the lode in 32 east is disordered by a cross-course of spar; it is, however, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value—driven this month 2 fms. If. In the 32 west the lode is 13 in. wide, composed chiefly of spar, with stome of copper and in, but not regular, or to value. In the winest coder the 20 cast the lode is 1 it wide, and worth 12 per fm.; this winze now a now 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 29, and there is now about 5 ft. more to hole to the rise in the back of the 32; in rising, we find the love to be similar as in sinking—vix, worth 41, per fm. We sampled last week about 37 fms of ore for the two months, (quoted in the Journal at 30 fms), of about the same quality as the last. Weare now about building a new balance-lobe shad at the engine-shaft; this, and other work connected therewith, will retard our progress in opening the mine for the next month; after this we can proceed without interruption or delay.

GLIJAH AND WENT-WORTH.—Jas. Cudlip, C. Glasson, May 3: Since our last report, we have resumand the sinking of Waiter's engine-shaft think and the 60; so tended about 37 fathoms: we are in daily expectation of seeing the Julis lode in this level. The cross-cut driving south in the 60, from Whitford's lode, the 60 fm.

lode is worth for tin about 10t. per fm. The stopes in back of the 50, east of crosscourse, are worth about 15t. per fm. The 30, driving west, is extended about 16 fms.
the lode is about 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tim.—Julia Lode: The 50
driving west, is producing good stones of ore. The 50 fm. level, driving east, is producing good stones of ore. The wines sinking below the 40 is sunk about 15 feet; the
lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

COLLACOMBE.—Shipped by Mitchell. During the lost week Mornick shoftmen have been

lode is yielding I ton of ore per fathom.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell: During the last week Morris's shaftmen have been engaged cutting bearer holes, fixing cistern, and putting down a new lift, which is completed, and the sinking of the shaft will be again resumed this afternoon. There has been very little done in the 62, as the water has been in for some days, owing to the putting down the lift referred to; consequently, there is no alteration to notice here since last reported on; the water is, however, again in fork, and the operations in this level are resumed. The 50 has been driven west of Morris's 8 ft., and a very fine cross-course intersected and cut through, being 2 feet wide, composed of soft quartz, white prian, and ore; the lode in the present end. I foot west of this cross-course, is a fine course of ore, worth about 40t. per fm. The rise in the back of this level has been put up 4 ft.; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth 40t. per fm. for the length of the rise (12 ft.) The pitches in the back of this level still look well, the lode being worth on an average about 30t, per fm. The western shaft has been such 7 feet; the lode is a good course of ore, worth from 20t. to 30t. per fm. for the length of the shaft (9 feet).

CUBERT UNITED.—S. Richards, May 3: The 76 fm. level south, at Trebelian. is

sunk 7 feet; the lode is a good course of ore, worth from 20t. to 30t, per fm. for the length of the shaft (9 feet).

CUBERT UNITED.—S. Richards, May 3: The 76 fm. level south, at Trebellan, is drivan 7 fms. 1 ft. from the engine-shaft; the lode in the last 2 fms. has produced from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the present end it is worth about 1 ton per fm., and from its appearance I think it is likely soon to improve again. The north level is extended 5 fms. 2 ft. from the engine-shaft; in the past month we have driven through some good bunches of lead, averaging about 9 cwts. per fm.; the present end is worth 7 cwts. per fm. The 65 north has been extended but a short distance since my last report, on account of the ground being rather hard, and not having the full number of bands employed there; the lode in the end is worth about 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in back of the 5c, north of the engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm. the stopes in the back of the 5c, north of the engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm. the sump-winze is down 9 fms. 3 ft. 9 in, below the 65; the lode is about 15 in. wide, with spots of lead in ft, but not enough to save; the ground is still hard, but by the end of the present month we shall get deep enough for the 76, and commence driving at that depth; soon after which I hope the extent of this hard but or ground will be ascertained, and the lode found productive. Towsey's shaft is divided and ensedemplete to the 56, and we have nonly a few days' work in the 66 preparatory to sinking the shaft below that level; in the meantime, to expecte the shaft from the 5c to this depth will be done by another pare of men. Although the lode in both the bottom ends is not quite so good as we have lately had it, it is nothing to be concerned at, as we have, according to the length of ore ground in the upper levels, many fathems yet to drive through the no, and as the lode in both we have now about 26 tons of good ore at surface towards the n

bected, we should have had several tons more by this time; I am, however, of opinion that we shall find the lode productive when we drive back through the hard ground from the winze.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, R. Waters, May 7: The shaftmen are working regularly, with very fair ground for sinking. The lode in the 40 west is still large and orey. The stopes continue to turn out some good work for copper, with a little lead. DAREN.—J. Humphreys, May 3: Francie's level is driving forward towards the old mine at a fair speed, but the lode at present is unproductive. The tribute bargains all continue to yield a fair supply of ore, and the men we think will make wages in them. We suspended the dreasing of lead ore yesterday morning, and have commenced to dress the copper ore on the flooring, so as to complete the sampling.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Mr. Woiferstan, under whose management this mine has been recently placed, reports an important discovery in the deep level, 80 fms. below surface. The lode there is not yet all seen, but the part opened is worth from 80½. to 1001, per fathom, so that the shareholders may now anticipate a speedy return for their great outlay and perseverence.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, May 3: Saturday last being our settingday, the following bargains were set:—The 27 fm. level, to drive west by two men, at 31.0x, per fm.; the lode is \$2\frac{1}{2}\$, the wide, producing good stones of ore. The eastern end to drive by two men and two boys, at 32, per fathom; the lode in this end is improving, producing a quantity of mundle, with occasional stones of copper ore; we are now about 8 fms. behind the ore ground gone down in the 20, and from present appearances I am confident we shall soon meet with it here. The 20, to drive east by two men, at 22. 1.5x, per fm.; the doe is exceedingly promising, worth fall I ton of ore per fm.; the winze in the bottom of the 20 was holed last night to the 32. We have now good communication throughout the mine, and intend commencing to stope the backs to-morrow.

more I expect to see an important change in the ground, which now is composed of elvan and killas, with mundle and copper.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—J. Versoe, May 6: In the 70 end east we have a very important change in the lode for the better, so much so, that we thought it prudent not to set if for a day or two. The 60 east is let for the month, at 41, per fm.; the lode is very large, orey throughout, and opening tribute ground. In the 50 a-crossent to drive north to cut the new lode has been set at 31, 5s, per fm. In the 40 east the lode has considerably improved, showing symptoms of a new shoot of ore; it is from 3 to 4 ft, wide, emitting a large quantity of water, and rich in blende and copper ore—let at 75s, per fm.; in the 40 east the lode, the end is not so rich as it has been, but is now producing some good ore, and opening tribute ground—let at 21. 10s, per fm. We hope to communicate Doctor's shaft with the 50 this month, and we shall then resume driving the 50 end east, where we expect good results; the shaft is sinking at 71, per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is poor for ore; it is let at 52s, 6d, per fm. for the month. We have in all seven pitches working,—viz., two at 12s, in 11., two at 10s., one at 6s., one at 2s., and one at is, in 11. The prospects of the mine continue very cheering. We have at surface more than 400 tons of ore, and are daily adding thereto.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, May 3: The lode in the back of the 43 fm. level west not being no good as it was, and the air bad, it being also wet, and very troublesome for breaking, we have stopped it. The stope east from the winze, in the bottom of the 33 south, has fine spots and stones of lead ore, in a triable spar, and we hope will pay well for beating away. The west stopes are better for lead, but are much harder for breaking. If we could get water to wash with, we could soon tell you what lead they are turning out per fathom. The men have not discovered any lose yet in the 22 cross-ceut north, and the ground is rather harder for brea

weez. We sent our a smail parcel of ore to the Doe this week.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS,—Capt. Dale: The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactarily. The lode in the adit end east is about 18 in, wide; it is composed of gossan, spar, and mundic, the price for driving is 59s, per fathom. We have cut the lode discovered in the foundation of the engine-house in the cross-cout in the adit level; it is about 18 in, wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, and is a very promising lode; this lode is underlying south, and will intersect the north lode about 40 fms. under adit, where I consider an important discovery may be fairly calculated upon. The engine works well, and is consuming only 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) cuts, of coal in 24 hours. The surface work is getting near its completion.

EAST ROSEWARNE UNITED.—W. C. Vivian, May 3: Since the last report, we have communicated a shaft from surface with the adit level, having driven west on Wheal Brook lode, and, having now plenty of air, and not so far to put the stuff from the end, have increased the number of men to three, with three boys, by which we shall soon push this level into the raining ground immediately to the west, where, judging from the present appearance of the lode, and from past operations in the same district, we may fairly expect to meet with good bunches of copper ore; in this level, and in the lower part of the shaft, just communicated with, we have passed through a good bunch of yellow copper ore, which we shall now commence stoping. We intend to commence driving the adit west, on the south Bosprowal lode, in the course of the ensuing week, where it is also likely that we shall soon meet with ore ground, as we find that in that part which has already been driven the backs and bottom have been taken away for a considerable distance, and there are bunches of copper ore to be seen near the end. From the reports of a former agent in the Duffield Mines, as well as from those of tributers who worked there, there is no doubt we shall find good ore ground standing between the 20 and 12 Im. levels, on Bosprowal, that will work at a very moderate tribute.

EAST SOETRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, May 8: No. 1 or western trial shaft is still progressing satisfactorily; water very little. The lode in the bottom has a very promising appearance, being composed of good goosan, quartz, espel, pring, &c. We are now winking another trial shaft about 50 fms. cast of No. 1 shaft, where the lode is large, and looking very promising indeed, composed of strong capel, quartz, and gossan. No material change at any other place. EAST ROSEWARNE UNITED .- W. C. Vivian, May 3: Since the last report.

EAST WHEAL HENDER,—W.C. Vivian, May 3: The lode in the adit level east at present in disordered ground, but we shall, in about 10 fathoms further driving, neet with an intersection with another lode from the north, which we think will improve the ore on which we are driving, as we have found in the ground that we have already driven through, that the branches, falling into the lode from the north, have invariably improved its quality, and rendered it productive of copper ore; these branches all appear to be also feeding the lode in going down, so that Capt. Angove and myself are of opinion that good branches of copper ore will be discovered at a small depth. The western end is also at present in disordered ground, but it is no doubt one of those changes to which the best lodes are subject, and which will, therefore, soon give place to a more favourable appearance.

doubt one of those changes to which the bost lodes are subject, and which one fore, some give place to a more favourable appearance.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—J. Evane, March?: Monthly Report.—North Wheal Rose engine-shaft, sinking on the lode, will be down to the 160 by the end of this month; opening ground that will let at 35, per ton tribute. The 150 south is opening ground that will let at 35, per ton tribute. The 150 south is opening ground that will let at 35, per ton tribute. The 150 south to opening ground that will let at 36. The 160, north from Penrose's, is opening ground that is let at 66. The 80 south, at 77. The 150, north from Penrose's, is opening ground that will let at 17. The 70 south is let at 67, the 150 sou

stoped the erry part of the lode, which is looking well. We had of the lode in the present end north of the horse in the cross-on

atoped the over part of the lode, which is looking well. We have cut through of the lode in the present end north of the horse in the cross-cut in the 55, a poor at present. The 55 east is very promising, producing good work; we had before we commenced stoping the over part of the lode, which is producing work. The bunch of over I reported so long back in the west end of the wind bottom of the Tunnel level, is 2 fms. above the present stopes. We are spaling the conds, and had it assayed by Mr. James Harvey. No. 1 produced 10½; 36, We can say we have a great quantity of these overs to break, and send to make the great conds, and had it assayed by Mr. James Harvey. No. 1 produced 10½; 36, We can say we have a great quantity of these overs to break, and send to make EMMA EXTENSION.—We have discovered some very promising lodes in a ling in the extension ground, in the north of the sett.

GARREG.—J. Trewethan, May 7: The lode in the 50, west of the engin is looking promising, being 3 feet wide, composed of limestone, clay, carbo lime, and I foot up from the bottom of the level is producing good lumped by We have eight men in this end, drivingfat 4t. 4s. per fm., they to pay all cultuing wheeling, filling, landing, and whim-drawing. The lode in the san east is hard and unproductive at present. We are obliged to give 9t. per full driving, but this will not continue long. We shall resume the sinking of the shaft in a month from this time.

GELLERHEIRON.—J. Jones, May 3: We got the water to act upon the w Thursday, the 1st inst. Our levels being scattered over the face of a high me we have many hundreds of fms. of railronds and shoots to fix before we shall the whole work into perfect operation, but we expect to bring the ore at 5 level into connection with the crushing-mill to day, so as to commence or immediately. We have commenced to draw out the water under Bonsell's level into connection with the crushing-mill to day, so as to commence or immediately. We have commenced to draw out the water under Bonsell's level in

timues to 'pield ore in quantity profitable for working; the lode is 7 it, which attaining a great deal of good ore and fair mixed ore. The rise is still going of Francia's level; the lode is promising but not rich, and we expect to hole she the works above.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Thos. King, May 1: 'S MINES DISTRICT: At Shallee, the general state of these mines is much the sa last reported. Having obtained leave to carry out the suggestions contained last report, relative to additional explorations, I accordingly wentpoyed to mee open old stopes, and to strip the surface to the rock, where previously nothing been done; and though to the present time I cannot report that wonderful have been accomplished, I am, nevertheless, happy to state that we have alreater-sected two promising branches, and are raising sufficient ore to cover the and costs of the parties employed, so that though the cost-hert may appear, heavier, it will be counter-balanced in the ore bill, and I think I shall not be to give the complex of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties and property of the p

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—Geo. Rickard, May 7: The ground in the continues favourable; the pitches in said level show, on the whole, no very shange. The lade at the whine-shaft yields good stones of orc. At the engine ground is very easy, which enables us to sink speedily. The shaft is surely large many the property of the said is surely shaped by the follow.

14½ fms. below the 72. Our intention is to complete the sink to 15 fms., and the lode.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, May 8: The north cross-25 is progressing without any material change. We are now opening on the the lode about 8: fms. west of Hitchina's engine-shaft, but cannot as yet asy of its character, as it is not sufficiently laid open.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, May 3: The lode in the 80, esst cut, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; set to two men and the fms., at 31, 10s. per fm. In the 70, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mus and peach, with a little ore—a very promising lode; set to three men and the fms., at 32, per fm. We have about 14 fms. more to drive to get under ground gone down in the 60. In the 60, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing of the first in the back of the 50 is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons, world fm:; set to three men and three boys to hole, at 41. 10s., per fm. In the 40 has been disordered, but is now looking more promising; set to two men boys, 4 fms., at 31, 5s. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 4 wide, worth 181, per fm.; set to two men and two boys, 4 fms., at 32, for have set the engine-shaft to sink below the adit by nine men, the month, at 6m. The pitches are looking well, and the men are getting good wages.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, May 8: In the 20 fm. level wath 181 fm. and 181 fm. in the 181 fm. the producing that the state of the test of the test field the state of the state of the test field the state of the test field the state of the state o

worth 18-2, per Im.; set to two men ant two boys, I mis., at 25. per im have set the engine-shaft to sink below the adit by nine men, the month, at If m. The pitches are looking well, and the men are getting good wages.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, May 8: In the 29 fm. level crossouth of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is intersected, and cut into full 61, yet no south wall reached; it is composed of capeis, mundic, prins, black are ore, and malleable copper, and is altogether exceedingly promising; I think can be no doubt of our having a good mine at increased depth.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Mishell, W. Buglehole, W. Arthur, The lode in the 180 fm. level, east of Painter's staft, is 3 feet wide, producing of copper ore; the lode in the 180 west is 4 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the is 4 ft. wide, with apots of ore. The lode in the 180 west is 6 ft. wide, worth first, this men is about 9 ft. west of Copper House shaft, which is communicate this level; the men are movengaged caving and dividing the shaft from this level; the men are movengaged caving and dividing the shaft from this lovel, which we shall complete by the latter end of the week. We have plot in the 180, but no time shall be lost in making the necessary prepared sinking below this level. The lode in the 180 west of Copper House shaft, is dered, and producing but little ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 137, new producing odd ore per fm. No change to notice in the eastern part of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Crease's shaftmen have seat away the drop-lift if making the depth 5 fms. 4 ft. 7 in. below the 141. Trelawny's shaftmen have the footway from the 90 to the 106. No. 81 stope, in the back of the 90, cast of worth 161, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 90, west of No. 81, are were the surface of the producing some through the water satisfactorily. The casing of Highburrow shaft is completed to the worth 162, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 90, west of No. 81, are were sufficed to the shaft, is close of shaft, the lode is 40 we

HAWKMOOR. -J. Bichards, May 3: The engine-shaft sinking below the HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, May 5: The engine-state sinking various fravourable ground; the lode is 1½ it, wide, producing some stones of or rather disordered by the slide. In the 40 west our progress is slow, but north towards the main lode next week. In the 40 east the lode is 2½ very regular, producing stones of ore occasionally, but not enought to vies in back of the 30 we have been driving west by the side of the lode is have not yet holded to the winze. In the cross-cut south, in the 30, the ration to notice. In the winze and stopes in the 20 we have made fair week, and the lode still looks well: we hope to hole it with a borer next Since writing the above, the shaftmen have brought upsome fine stonesof quality, from the shaft.

HERODSFOOT .- J. Wolferstan, May 6: The pro two scopes being worked in the back of this level, each yielding 9 cwts, of use in the Scotch the men are now employed in driving a cross-cut to intersect the part of the lode, which we hope to see in a few days; we have two stopes in the first the lode, which we hope to see in a few days; we have two stopes in the first the seed of the lode, and another it or per fin. In the 85 there's no alteration, the lode still being poor. We forward with our dressing operations, and shall sample 55 tons of ore on sain eaxt; we hope it will sell as well as the last, and then we shall have a fair per HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, May 8: The lode at Morris' is 3 ft. wide, interspersed with ore throughout, but a present of coarse is 50 ft. wide, interspersed with ore throughout, but a present of coarse force in the 55 east is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and is worth 2 tons of good 9 ore per fin. There is no change to notice claswhere.

HOLMEUSH.—In the 145 south, on the west side of the lead lode, there

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n, there he e copper ble, tode, the base of his favor ble out it is a second the last west producing he the base work. The gwork. The copper favor become the last work.

this I will show you ere long. May 3: In the 72 the lode is yielding 6 tons of ore per fin. In the 62 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fin. In the 62 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fin. In the 52 the lode is rielding 2 tons of ore per fin. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, May 3: The engine is working well, and the water so we down to the beak of the deep acti level. An accident with one of the steam-sipes retarded our operations for some time, and caused a delay in forking the water in the adit.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, May 3: Eales's shaftmen have cased and di-tided the shaft to the 42; they will now begin to cut the plat. The ground at Mac-esus's shaft is much the same. The lode in the 42 is 2 ft. wide; there is a good branch fgrey ore in the bottom of the end.

Marry oro in the bottom of the end.

NOETH LEVANT.—W. C. Vivian, May 3: On Gever lode, the lode in the 30, east features, it is about 1 ft. wide, but unproductive; the same level west produces little copper. The 20 east produces some good linkuff, and we are stoping the back of the same on tribute; the same level west is unproductive. In the 10 west the lode a 15 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and of a very promising appearance.—Seriase's Lode: The middle adit end east, on this lode, produces good stones of tin. The lode in the stopes cast of Borlase's shaft is worth 25t, per fm.; and in that west it to shaft, 13t, per fm. The lode in the middle adit, north-west of Borlase's shaft, is worth 15, per fm.; and the stopes in back of the same level are worth 4t, per fm., he price for stoping being 2t. 5s, per fm.

NORTH WHEAL CROPTY.—W. Thomas, jun., May 3: On Reeves's lode, the cole in the 90, west of cross-conres, is worth 10t, per fm. The lode in the 90 west, on middle part, is worth 3t, per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, on middle part, is 3 ft. wide, yielding copper ore.—Cherry Garden Lode: The lode in the sinking selow the 25 is worth 15t, worth about 3t. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking selow the 25 is worth 15t. worth about 3t. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking selow the 25 is worth 15t. worth about 3t. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking selow the 25 is worth 15t. worth about 3t. per fm.

Ogressing satisfactorily.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, May 7; Coryton's en inc-shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 36. The lode in the 36, south of shaft, is 2 fee ide, producing atones of lead. The stope in the back of this level is much the same ists reported. The cross-cut in the 13 is extended east of quarry lode 22 fms. wards Wheal Wrey lode. Magor's shaft is sunk 9 fms, under surface since our last wards wheal Wrey lode.

one boy will be put through next month, which will ventilate the mine to the 30. So alone as there is any change in the lode I will write to you at once.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, May 8: Agreeably with the determination of the shareholders at the general meeting, on April 28, the new shaft to be sunk on the course of the lode is 9 ft. below surface, with direct communication by a rise from the lack of the adit to the present bottom of it. I hope to lose no time in making this shaft good to adit, and in carrying out the wishes of the meeting.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—R. Davies, May 6: The lode still continues kindly, but not rich for copper ore. I think, if we were to put one part of the pare of men to drive west, we might discover a good lode, for this reason—at the adit level west-ward a shoot of ore went down, from which a good return of copper ore was made.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—R. Davies, May 6: We are getting on very well a driving the cross-cut, much water comes out of it; this I am glad to see, and the stratum holds very congenial indeed for tin.

RORRINGTON.—J. Taylor, May 7: We have now set Watson's engine-shaft to sink at 22 g. per fin. As the ground is hard, we would recommend driving to cut Harrison's lode with all possible speed at the end of this month; we expect to have about fins, to drive to intersect the same. This lode in the deep adit level has been worked on tribute to advantage for the last six months; this is a materity iode, very likely to above. In the cross-cut driving to intersect the south lode, in deep adit level, the wing ainting from the level shorety on this lode. Other places are without any important alteration; camples of the lead ore are sent in the usual way. We have a possible of the south of the places are without any important alteration; camples of the lead ore are sent in the usual way. We have a possible the more produced are such that any important alteration; camples of the lead ore are sent in the usual way. We have a possible the contract with Mr. John Peate for the

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, May 2: The tin lode is looking very rell, and cheering. I enclose particulars of nickel, 1 ton 16 cwts. 1 qr. 3 lbs., packed nd ready for shipment. I hope to have a parcel of nickel again shortly, about the

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, May 2: The tin lode is looking very well, and cheering. I enclose particulars of nickel, 1 ton 16 cwts. 1 qr. 3 lbs., packed and ready for shipment. 1 hope to have a parcel of nickel again shortly, about the same quantity.

— R. H. Williams, May 5: The great south limb or splice I wrote you of that we cut south of our lode in the 25, we have cut the same lode east of the shaft in the 25, and from all appearances will be a valuable piece of ground.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, May 1: The lode in the 215 fm. level end is 2½ ft. wide, producing about 7 cwts. per fm. The two stopes in the back of this level are each yielding 12 cwts. per fm. The 205 end is driving in the country towards the nearest point of the shoot of ore gone down in the 190; we have several fms. to drive before we reach the lode. We have only one stope in the back of this level, producing 6 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 190 end is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 190 end is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. per fm. The tode in the 190 end is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. per fm. The tode here presents a very favourable appearance for further improvement. There are four stopes in the back of the 155 on the eastern lode, is producing 8 cwts. per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 150 are each yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 160 are each yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 160 are each yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The the two stopes in the back of the 160 are each yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The the work are in good order, and working satisfactority.

— J. Wolferstan, May 8: The lode in the 190 end is much improved, and we are again opening very profitable ground by the extension of this level. The stopes in the back of the 160 are each yielding 6 cwts. per fm. The the producing severy exertion to extend this end, in order to get under the organise part will be producing and the producing severy exertion to extend this end. The producing severy e

the stuff is all cleared; we are now ready to set on tribute; the pitches will set at about 74. los, per 21 cwts.—Alt-y-crib: There is no alteration at these mines; in the cross-cut the ground is favourable for driving. All the dressing is stopped again for want of water.

want of water.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, May 3: There is an improvement in the 34 fathom level, driving east, on the north lode, in which the lode can be seen 4 ft. wide, without any appearance of the north wall; the presentend produces 3 tones of ore per fm., and kindly to improve. The other levels continue much the same as last reported.

and kindly to improve. The other levels continue much the same as last reported. WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, May 8: In consequence of a slight breakage in the steam-engine, but little has been done below the 32 during the part week; the shaftmen, however, have been engaged in timbering and securing the levels, shaft, &c. The loade in the 22 cast has undergone no material change to notice. In the stope in the back of the 42 the loale still holds good, producing fair quantities of jack and rick copper ore. The pitches are looking well, and the men, I am glad to 39, are working with spirit, and getting good wages at their respective tributes.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOIS.—J. Pryor, May 7: The lode in the 20 fm. level is just as last reported on, but I anticipate a change soon. We have not taken down any lode in the 10 cast on the north lode. Jury's lode in the adit level, driving cast, is about 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, quarts, prian, and mundie.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 3: The 48 driving cast, on Dobree's lode, produces 1½ ton of ore per fm. Winstow's shaft, on Wheal Fortune lode, is producing 2 tone of ore per fm. Othe bargains are without alteration.

west lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, interspersed with the and copper ore throughout. This lode is standing whole to the surface, no part of it having been worked on; and should this prove valuable, as I now hope it will do, it will very shortly add a great deal to the value of the mine. We are now driving cast on its course by four men.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—J. Lyle, May 5: The lode at the engine-shaft is very promising, with good stones of ore. I have great hopes of an improvement in this part shortly. In the 74 east the lode is about 6 in, wide, with good stones of tin; this is looking better. In the 50 the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing at least 2 tons of ore per fin., and also some good stones of tin. In the vines sisking under the 40 thode is improving; it is now 18 in, wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. From the appearance of the 50 end, and the winze, I hope to find this good piece of ground, and that it will produce a great many tons of ore. We have commenced opening the the 50, but at present the lode is small. The lode in the deep adit is still large and promising. In the adit level, west from the eastern boundary, the lode is small, but there is some ore in the wall of the lode.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. ADINS).—W. Thomas, T. Carter, May 3: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 62, is 2 feet wide, worth 15½, per fathom. In the 62, driving west on the gossan, the lode is favourable for driving. In the winze sinking under the 57, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20½ per fm. In the 62, driving west on the gossan, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping. At Holgate's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping as of Sunny Corner shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping. At Holgate's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping. At Holgate's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping. At Holgate's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work for stamping. At Holgate's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing copper

m Leme

WHITCHURCH CONSOLS .- W. Rowe, May 8: This mine was yesterday

WHITCHURCH CONSOLS.—W. Rowe, May 8: This mine was yesterday inspected by Mr. Henry Peet, of London, and many gentlemen of Tavistock and its locality, with a large number of gentlemen from Piymouth and Devonport, all of whom confessed that they never saw finer samples of ore so near the surface before. I hope that this mine will prove as rich in depth, which there is no doubt of, if properly developed.

WOOD MINE.—E. King, May 5: In meeting you again for the purpose of passing the quarterly accounts, to consider the work done in the past three months, and to decide on the ensuing three months' operations, I beg to observe, in the first place, the result of clearing the old workings, the putting the flat-rods into operation, and the prospects of the lode in the bottom of the shaft, have up to this period exceeded what could have been anticipated, and now fully warrant a spirited trial, the lode in the bottom being fully worth 16 owns. of silver-lead per firs. The agent has set the shaft to sink by twelve men, that no time may be lost in getting a level opened in new ground; and should the lode hold good, with a run of ore ground 3f fathoms in length, large and profitable results will follow; but to errect the crusher, now on the mine and paid for, and to carry out the operations as recommended by Capt. Cock, will require a larger outlay, and we cannot anticipate much assistance from the return till we have sunk the shaft 10 fms. It now rests with the adventurers to make a call to carry out these works, and keep the mine free of liabilities.

Copper in South Durham.—A copper mine at Middleton Tyas, near Darlington, that was drowned and closed a century ago; has been re-opened at a different point, and promises to prove remunerative.—Gatezhoad Observor.

Ditto red lead

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &r.

METAL MARKET, London, May 9, 1856. Brass (sheets)p. lb. 12d.-12%d. Wire 11%d. Quickstlvenp. lb. 1s 9d. 8FELTER. Per Ton. 23 15 0- -24 0 0- -Tough cake
Tile
South American EINC. 31 00- -In sheets TIN. English, blocks 133 0 0 (nom.)
Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 134 0 0Ditto, Refined 140 0 0Banea 137 10 0-138 0 0
Straits 135 10 0-136 6 0 IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 17 0-IX Ditto 1st quality , 2 2 3 0-IX Ditto 2d quality , 2 1 0- 2 1 IX Ditto 2d quality , 2 1 0- 2 1 IX Ditto 2d quality , 2 1 0- 2 1 IC Coke , 1 11 0-IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 17 0-Ganad Ditto, forge Staffordshire Forge Pig. Welsh Forge Pig Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb. 11½d 1s Westerstedt's Pat. Met.... p.owt. 2 2 0 Stirling's Non-lamina-ting, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton LEAD. inglish Pig ...

MANGANESE.+ (21 cwts.)
Ground......p. ton 6 6 0 - 6 18 0
Giessen Lump...., 4 10 0 - Nassau ditto, 4 0 0 - -At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less.
 Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 or Giessen, and 70 and 75 for ground.

Surface Raise.p. ton / Stirling's Patent | Stirling's Patent | Glasg. — -5 5 0 Ditto Wales 4 0 0-4 5 0 Indian Charcoal Pigs | - 7 0 0

REMARKS.—Scarcely any variation has taken place in the prices of metals, neither is there any perceptible change in the demand. Business generally remains very quiet, and our market altogether is inanimate; nevertheless, sellers are indisposed to concede much in price for the sake nevertheress, seners are inatsposed to conceine much in price for the sake of carrying through transactious, as former orders are not all cleared off makers' books at present, and they may probably prove sufficient to meet any temporary depression; however, should any great amount of slackness prevail, the market is hardly likely to decline rapidly, little or nothing being held by speculators. The trade now ruling is strictly bona fide.

COFPER.—Prices remain as last quoted, and shipments are few, and in small quantities. Manufactured sheet is in fair request for home consumption.

IRON.—English bars are but moderately enquired for, but prices have not as yet declined, although they are somewhat easier, and it is not so difficult to place orders with the ironmasters at 91. 2s. 6d. for forward dediment to piace orders with the fromasters at \$9, 28, 0.1 for forward delivery, as a fortnight since. It was thought that a better demand would have sprung up for America, but enquiries from that quarter have certainly not realised the anticipations of most dealers, and it is still considered very probable that before long orders will arrive for much larger quantities than have been already shipped; the price is the great obstacle, and the Americans seem this time to have miscalculated the position of the iron market. Rails continue to be rolled extensively, and further sections are constantly being submitted in our market. Staffordshire iron is tions are constantly being submitted in our market. Staffordshire from is in fair demand, without any alteration in prices current. The masters would be much better pleased if they could place their bars a little more readily. Scotch pig iron has been at an even rate: the fluctuations have readily. Scotch not exceeded 1s. readily. Scotch pig-iron has been at an even rate: the fluctuations have not exceeded 1s. per ton. Shipments are large, but less than the corresponding period last year. The price quoted on 'Change to-day was nominally 75s.; a rumour was circulated that mixed numbers had changed hands at 74s., but the truth of which could not be ascertained. No. 1, 76s. to 77s., g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow. From Glasgow, we learn that, notwithstanding the continuance of the colliers' strike, there has been little fluctuation in the value of pig-iron, and no advance upon the prices of this day week. To-day the market closes quietly, after limited transactions at 75s. cash for mixed numbers, 76s. 6d. all No. 1, and 74s. No. 3; American brands, nominally 76s. 6d. to 81s. Already fully a fourth of the furnaces are at a stand for want of material, and unless the workmen go in, of which there is at present little prospect, the make must very shortly

furnaces are at a stand for want of material, and unless the workmen go in, of which there is at present little prospect, the make must very shortly be still further reduced. The shipments to this date are 177,476 tons, against 204,917 tons at the same period last year.

Lead.—Exports comparatively are small, but for home use the market is pretty steady, and prices remain as inserted in our Journal of last week.

Spelter.—A few parcels have been sold, at 231, 15s., but the demand has been anything but brisk, and the improvement noticed in our previous remarks has been largely upheld. The stock, however, is small; and providing our market is gradually fed with further arrivals, we see no reason why higher prices cannot be obtained.

Tin.—English keeps very steady, also forcign; the tendency of both qualities is in favour of a further advance. There were eager buyers on 'Change of Straits of soft quality, at 1351, 10s. During the week various prices have been paid, but the closing quotation is nearer 1361, than anything else. Banca is firm, and in good demand.

Tin Plates.—Makers are firm at current rates, and are rather disposed

than anything else. Banca is firm, and in good demand.

Tin PLATES.—Makers are firm at current rates, and are rather disposed

GLASGOW, MAY 8.—Our pig-iron market has remained remarkably steady all the week, the price fluctuating only about 6d. per ton. Business to a fair extent has taken place at 74s. 9d. to 75s., cash; and 75s. to 75s. 6d. for forward delivery, the market closing firm to day, at 75s. buyers, 75s. 3d to 75s. 6d ellers. Saveral more of our blast furnaces have been 73s. 3d. to 75s. 6d. sellers. Several more of our blast-furnaces have been put out in consequence of the "strike," which still continues, without any immediate prospect of cessation. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 80s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending May 3:—Foreign, 4813 tons; coastwise, 6470=11,283 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were—Foreign, 7598 tons; coastwise, 6520=14,118 tons.

6520 = 14,118 tons.

Liverpool. May 8.—Since our last report a quiet tone has characterised our metal market, and business generally has been somewhat limited. The accounts received from the United States, by the Cambria and the Baltic, are not quite so favourable, the market there having rather a heavy appearance; this, together with the continued dearness of money here, acts as a bar to any extensive operations, and consequently orders are more in request. Welsh bars may be quoted at a reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton since our last report, and out of warehouse, even, first-class brands may be obtained at this reduction—say, at 8. 10s., f.o.b. here, usual terms. Staffordahire Iron of the best makes is firm, and unaltered; the lower classes of brands are obtainable at rates rather in favour of the buyer than otherwise, but still no reduction in price is officially announced, and the classes of brands are obtainable at rates rather in lived to the day than otherwise, but still no reduction in price is officially announced, and the trade appears to be in this nominal position, that whilst prices will not be put lower, the first prospect of a good demand would give considerable impetus, and in all probability result in advanced prices. Scotch Pig-iron has fluctuated about 1s. per ton, the business transacted being comparatively small. The shipments again show a falling off from those in the tively small. The shipments again show a falling off from those in the corresponding week of last year—say, 11,253 tons, against 14,118 tons, or a decrease of 2835 tons. Masters and miners are still at variance on the wages question, and furnaces are being blown out; for the time, therefore, stocks cannot increase. Tin maintains its firm position, and the demand continues unabated. Tin-plates are also well supported, at full prices. Lead and Copper are in fair request, at unaltered rates. The following the support of t mand continues unabated. Tin-plates are also well supported, at full prices. Lead and Copper are in fair request, at unaltered rates. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 82, 10s. to 82, 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 133s. per cwt.; common bar, 134s.; refined block, 140s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 36s. per box; coke, IC, 30s. 6d. to 31s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Spelter (cake), 25l. per ton.—Zine (sheet), 32l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and cheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton; best selected ditto, 129l. per ton.—Vellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. to 19l. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l. per ton.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24,-In the metal market there are no alterations of moment to notice. New sheathings in copper are saleable at 22c.; yellow metal, 26c.; six months. Most descriptions of iron are heavy; Scotch-pigs lower, and may be quoted at \$35.50 and \$34, six months. English bars, of which the stock is light, are firm, 100 tons, common, were taken at \$62.50. For lead the demand is inactive, but rates are un-

changed; sales for the week include 150 tons; Spanish, \$6.7L cash, and \$6.87\frac{1}{2}, time and interest; 50 tons English, short prompt, sold at \$7. In nails, cut are steady at 4c., six months. Drop and buck shot are quiet at 7\frac{1}{2} and 7\frac{7}{2}c. Spelter is rather heavy, a few sales from store are advised. The recent rise in tin is maintained, and on the receipt of last rates from England and Holland, an invoice of 2650 slabs Straits sold at 32\frac{1}{2}c., six months; a part immediately re-sold at 33c., cash. Banca is held at 34c., cash. Tin plates are firmly held at \$12 for \frac{1}{2}d X; IC coke commands \$9.37\frac{1}{2}; charcoal terne, \$10, six months; of coke we have a fair stock.

commands \$0.37\frac{1}{2}; charcoal terne, \$10, six months; of coke we have a fair stock.

Mines.—There is very little change to notice in the aspect of the mining market since our last; but, if anything, business has been more limited, and prices, with one or two exceptions, have ruled lower. Dividend stocks show more heaviness than some of the progressive mines. At Basset, the new lode is not looking so well, and shares are flat. South Frances, 340, ex div., and the market well supported. Alfred Consols have been more dealt in, and as the 100 fathom level improves, a better price for shares is looked for before long. In South Carn Brea, a large business has been done, at 12 to 13; the mine is in a good district, and the shares firmly held. Trelawny, 27 to 29; Mary Ann advanced to 32, 35, and rather in request; East Basset, 41 to 43, and business doing; West Frances, 26 to 28; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 85 to 95; Rosewarne, 90 to 92\frac{1}{2}; Holmbush, 2; these shares have been creating some attention. North Basset, 37\frac{1}{2} to 38; West Caradon and South Caradon enquired after; Crebor, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1. Tin, it is said, is likely to reach a high price, and some of the tin mines will reap a benefit from the advance, especially the large concerns, such as Botallack, and a few others. Wheal Kitty (Lelant) advanced from 10 to 11; West Providence, 19 to 20; Providence Mines, 65 to 67\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Margaret, Dolcoath, and North Roseker enquired after; Great Baddern, 27s. to 28s.; Alfred Consols, 12\frac{1}{2} to 13\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Unity, 2\frac{1}{2}; Marke Valley, 3; Wheal Nelson, 1\frac{1}{2}; Buller, 570; East Rose, 39 to 40. The Gonamena Mine accounts show a balance of 173\frac{1}{2}. 11s. 6d. against the mine. The winze sinking below the 46, on Sarah's lode, has improved, worth 3\frac{1}{2} tons of copper ore per fm. The 58 and 70 fathom levels will reach this shoot of ore in about three months. Other parts of the mine are promising. Ludcott accounts showed a balance against the mine of 609\frac ore has been cut in the 10 fm. level, and the mine generally looking well.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

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SATURDAY, MAY 4.—East Hender, 1; East Rosewarne, 1; Fort Bowen, 5s. 9d., 6s., 6s. 3d.; Holmbush, 1¾ to 2; Sortridge Consols, 2¾ to 2¾.

Monday.—Alfred Consols, 12¾ 13, 13½; Copper Hill, 150 to 152¾; Devon Great Consols, 402½, 403, 407½; East Pool, 250; Fort Bowen, 5s. 9d. to 6s., 3d.; Holmbush, 1¼ to 2; Sortridge Consols, 2¾ to 2½; Sortridge and Bedford, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; South Carn Brea, 12½; Wheal Zion, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

Tursday.—East Basset, 41 to 41½; Fort Bowen, 6s.; Holmbush, 1½ to 2; North Basset, 37, 37½, 37½; Sortridge Consols, 213-16; South Tamar, 511-16 to 5½; Trewetha, 3; Wheal Lufetot, 37s.; Wheal Wrey, 16.

WEDNESDAY.—Port Bowen, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; Holmbush, 2; South Tamar, 5½; West Basset, 33½ to 33½; Wheal Unity, 2½ to 2½.

Thursday.—Chancellorsville, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; East Rose, 38½ to 39½; Rosewarne United, 92½; South Carn Brea, 12, 12½; 12½; South Frances, 340; South Tamar, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Melson, 1½; Wheal Basset, 340; Wheal Buller, 570; Wheal Mary Ann, 35; Wheal View, 16

Fariday.—Alfred Consols, 12½ to 12½; East Rose, 41 to 42½; Fort Bowen, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; Great Baddern, 27s. to 28s.; Great West Sortridge, 38s.; North Frances, 9½, 9, 9½; North Trelawny, 15s., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 12½ to 12¾; Waller, 3s. to 3s. 3d.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange.

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Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—
SATURDAY, MAY 3.—South Basset, 355; Alfred Consols, 13½; Sortridge Consols, 2½; Vale of Towy, 31s., 30s. 6d., 32s. 6d.; Par Consols, 19½; West Frances, 25 to 2½; Port Bowen, 5s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.
Tussbar.—West Basset, 3½; South Tamar, 5½; Tincroft, 4½ to 4½; Vale of Towy, 32s.; East Wheal Rose, 35 to 40; Lewis, 2½; East Tamar, 10s.; St. Day United, 1½; Wheal Wery, 10½ to 10½; Providence Mines, 67; East Tamar, 10s.; Fort Bowen, 5s. 6d.; Chancelloraville, 12s. 6d., 13s. 9d.; Australian Cons., 4s. 6d., 5s. Thursbar.—Altred Consols, 12½ to 12½; Wheal Mary Ann, 32; Ludeott, 2; Fort Bowen, 5s. 6d.
TRIDAX.—Wheal Unity, 2½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11 to 12; Wheal Wrey, 10½ to 10½; South Tamar, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Arthur, 8½; Wheal Edward, 4½ to 4½; Vale of Towy, 31s., ex div.; North Frances, 9½; Great West Sortridge, 2½; West Par, 5s.; Wh. Buller, 555.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:-

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—
SATUBARY, MAY 4.—In London, 5127 pigs lead from Spain, 1649 cakes spelter and
400 slabs tin from Holland.
Magnay.—In London, 40 tons iron from Magras, 600 kegs steel from Sweden, 50
casks and 50 sheets sinc from Belgium.
TUSBARY.—In London, 3000 bags copper ore from Adelaide, 200 kegs steel from
Sweden, 1471 casks spelter from Gambris.
WEDNESDAY.—In London, 1391 bars iron from Sweden, 390 bags copper ore Spain,
THUBBARY.—In London, 7179 bars iron from Sweden, 1154 pigs lead from Spain,
60 tons copper ore from Adelaide, 2432 plates spelter from Hamburgh, 833 slabs tin
from Singapore, 300 slabs tin from Holland.
FRIDAY.—In London, 203 pigs lead from Holland, 430 slabs tin from Singapore.

The Official Returns of the exports of metals from London, for the week just made up, comprise—20 ewts. copper to Havre; 2 cwts. bronze to Bombay; 1019 cwts. tin to Syra, and 400 cwts. to Malta; 25 tons spelter to Singapore; 38 cwts. tin to Naples; 400 cwts. zinc to Calcutta; 2800lbs. quicksilver to Dordt, 9163lbs. to Hamburgh, 2800 lbs. to St. Petersburgh, 724 lbs. to Amsterdam, 4043 lbs. to Hamburgh, and 80 lbs. to Adelaide.

In Brimstone, -quotations are unchanged: rough, 5l. 10s.; roll, 9l. 10s.;

In Saltpetre,—there has been a complete lull during the past week; and though holders have shown a disposition to accept lower rates, sales have been to a very limited extent. At auction, 4340 bags, various refractions, were offered, and the greater part bought in at the previous decline, which may be quoted at from 1s. to 2s. on different kinds. In the week ended, 882 tons were landed, and 593 taken for home consumption. The present state consists of 4987 tons against 10 695 tons in 1855 at a correct sent stock consists of 4987 tons against 10,695 tons in 1855, at a corre-

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican dollars, 5s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. standard; bar silver, holding 5 grs. of gold, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. exandard; bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard; Spanish doubloons, 74s. 6d. per oz.; and fine cake silver, 5s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. The imports of the precious metal to England during the week comprise—From Africa, per Retriever, 2620 ozs. of gold; from the Peninsular, per Madrid, 47321; from Africa, per Niger, 1260 ozs. of gold; from Geelong, per Thames, 41,788 ozs. of. gold; from Sydney, per Ellenborough, 141 ozs. of gold; from Geelong, per Satesman, 14,198 ozs. of gold; from Melbourne, per Albatrss, 18,902 ozs. of gold; from the United States, per Cambria, \$512,153; and from New York, per Baltie, \$300,269: making a total of 78,309 ozs. of gold; \$12,422 dollars, and 47321, and raising the aggregate imports of the week to about 482,4521. The shipments include—643,2021. at Ara, chiefly in silver, for the East; 17201. ex. Tagus, for the Peninsular, heades withdrawals from the Bank and private remittances to some extent. The Custom-house returns of the export of specie consist of 2390 ozs. of gold coin, 250 ozs. of silver coin, and 22,432 ozs. of bar silver, to Hamburgh, making total ascertained exports for the week to the amount of about 661,0001.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4791 tons of ore were sold, rea-

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4791 tons of ore were sold, rea-lising 31,9204.9s. The particulars of the sale were—Average produce, 7; average price, 64. 14s.; average standard, 1354.4s.; quantity of fine cop-per, 333 tons 11 cwts. There will be no sale on Thursday next.

At South Wheal Frances bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3271, 9a. 3cl.; one sold, 30767, 14a. 2d. =34041, 3a. 10d. — Mine cost, Frb. and March, 23651, 3a. 3cl.; lord's dues, 5331, 9a.; merchants' bills, 10121, 12a. 4d.; rent of water-course, one year, 1077, 5a. 2d. : leaving balance is favour of mine, 42514, 16a., 11d. A dividend of 39834, (3d. per sbare) was declared, and an available balance of 2694, 16a. 11d. carried to the credit of next account. The profit on the two months' working was 39101, 7a. 3d.

on the two months' working was 39101, 7s, 3d.

A Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on April 30 (the Rev. E. Woodlans in the chair), the accounts showed - Balance from lost andit, 5251, 19s, 16d.; ore sold, 13231, 13s, 6d. =18591, 13s, 4d.—Dividend, Jan., 3061; mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 3161, 18s, 10d.; lord's dues, 751, 4s, 4sl.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 6651, 14s, 9d. carried to the credit of next account. Meesrs, G. Batters, W. Bostock, and W. White were appointed a committee of management. Captain A. Francis reported that a fine course of ore had been discovered in Woodlans' vein, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 to 3 tons per fon., with indications of further improvement. On the whole, the prospects of the mine are considered such as to warrant a belief in increased returns.

At Wheal Trelaganty meeting, on April 28, there was a balance in favour.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on April 28, there was a balance in favour of adventurers of 79%, 11s, 11d. A dividend of 1/, per share was declared.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Thomas Fall in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 6501, 7s. 6d.; eras id 3333. 11s. 9d.; anneries, 10f. 13s. 3d. =4000. 12s. 6d.—Mine costr. Dec., Jan., and Fall 3384. 15s. 9d.; lored's dues, 2374. 19s. 1d.; merchanta' bills, 3301. 3s. 8d.; sment 344. 5s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 15895. 8s. 16d. A dividend of life (1s. 3d. per share) was declared, and an available balance of 619f. 8s. 10d. carried the credit of next account. The profit on the three months' working amenical 1213f. 1s. 4d. The salaries of the three agents were increased 1f. 1s. per meating 1213f. 1s. 4d. The salaries of the three agents were increased 1f. 1s. per meating the operations. The lode in the 40 was from 2½ to 3½ ft. wide, and comood ris cipally of barytes and gossam, with occasional stones of lead. The lode in the present of the present of the sworth from 1 to 20 evers, per fathom; they have ten pitches wering on tributes varying from 40s. to 95s. per ton of lead, and the men are getting was and calculate, from present appearances, to keep up the samplings, or in the treat an improvement, to increase them. Total number of men employed 181, crease of early arteriors of lead, coal, and thmer.

At Caryath United Mines meeting, on April 30 (Mr. A Restitie tree.)

an improvement, to increase them. Total number of men employed isl, craise of carriers of lead, coal, and timber.

At Carwath United Mines meeting, on April 30 (Mr. A. Beattie, M. in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, July, 1851, to Peb., 1856 (20 months), 1852 (20 months), 1854 (20 months),

have consisted of about 29 tons. They have several tons of copper at surface, much of the lode to break down at and about the 20, but it is necessary to take the tin lode first, as the excavations would be too wide to carry both. Captain Browne also reported on the operations, and stated that, upon a general review, considered few mines present such favourable prospects in comparative inface;.

At Great Sheba Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. Hooper the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 90.6 os. 3d.: mine cost, Feb. March, 7421, 15s. 3d.; iord's dues, 527.1s.; merchants' bills, 1969. Ils. 9d.; sunface, 7421, 15s. 3d.; iord's dues, 527.1s.; merchants' bills, 1969. Ils. 9d.; sunface, 7421, 15s. 3d.; iord's dues, 527.1s.; copper or sold, 4461, 4d.; in ing balance against the mine, 3371, 2s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Op. Richards and N. Yelland reported that the pitch in back of the 49, cast of flow winse, was worth 104. per fm.; the pitch west, in, same level, 111.; the pitch in of the 20 cast, 7t.; and that in the 20 yeast, 2f. per fm. They recommend the deposi of the engine-shaft, to drive the 60 west towards the cross-course, the 50 west fm the cross-course, and as many of the pitches as will pay.

At Sortridge and Bodford Mine meeting, on the 3d inst. (Mr. T. Ting in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last andit, 1221, 8s. 3d.; in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last andit, 1221, 8s. 3d.; in the doubt, the accounts showed made complete to the bottom, where the lode is a first of the state of the statement of assets and liabilities aloved at lance against mine of 623d. 19s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capta. In weeke and T. Neill reported that the new shaft on the great copper lode has been to the 30; all timber and pitwork made complete to the bottom, where the lode is wide, composed of mundic, peach, quarts, and flookan, with stones of copper or; has been re-set to sink 12 ms. by nine men, at 1416, and if completed by Agoat. They are the state

the adjoining strats, with greater depth, will produce the desired changes into At Pen-y-Gelli Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23th. 12s. 9d.; mine cost, 6th March, 31th. 48. 4d. = 549f. 1s. 1d. —Call received, 169f.: leaving balance against 380f. 1s. 1d. It was resolved to convene a special general meeting, to forfeit slift on arrear of the call made in November last. Capt. J. Trevethan reported halote in the 20, driving west of Ramsden's winze, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, and proof of the most promising ends they have seen in the sett, occasionally profigoid specimens of lend ore. The tribute pitches were looking much the same the preceding month.

one of the most promising ends they have seen in the activation of the preceding month.

At Buckland Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. H. High in the chair), the accounts showed—Preliminary costs, including lease and mine for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1853, 212. 1s.; mine cost for J.in., Peh., and 1991. 10s., 11d.—3211. 11s. 11d.—Cash from adventurers, as per agreement, it is a single property of the property

After the usual vote of thanks, the meeting, a detailed report of which will be a in another column, separated.

At Wood Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. S. Broad in the chair), accounts showed—Balance last audit, 881, 4s. 4d.; arrear of call, 101, 2s.; call, 1401, 1s.; silver one sold, 311, 13s. 4d.,—6191, 0s. 8d.—Mine cox, Jan., Feb., and 2601, 1s.; silver one sold, 311, 13s. 4d.—6191, 0s. 8d.—Mine cox, Jan., Feb., and 2601, 1s.; silver one sold silver of call, 101, 2s.; call, 1401, 1s.; call, 1501, 1s.; call, 15

bottom of the shaft, have up to this period exceeded the anticipations, and now warrant a spirited trial, the lode in the bottom being worth full 15 cws. of sinited per fathom.

At Herward United Mines meeting, on April 30 (the Rev. E. Woodla in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last sudit, 35/. 3s. 5d.; mine cot, 4s. Feb., and March, 36/l. 10s.; lord's dues, 22/. 10s. 7d. 6d3/. 4s. 1d.—3p cot 40 ft. 3s. 10d.: leaving balance against mine. 22/l. 0s. 3d. A call of 3f. per share made. Messrs. G. Batters, W. Bestock, and W. White, were appointed accounting of management. Capt. J. B. Lightolier reported that their trial operations have generally successful, from the fact of Henblas paying its way, and the discovery of Graiager's vein yielding a little ore. Wepre shalt has been sunk 22 fm. from face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in finding Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they made an important discovery, in facing Norbury's veinous face; at this depth they will also can be a face; at the second of the face of the latest the second of the face of th

At Wheal Ludcott meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—latance from iast audit, 546. 12s. 10d.; mine cost, 8894. 3s. 10d.; merchant's 1903. 19s. 8d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 6994. 2s. 10d.; or a 903. 19s. 8d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 6994. 2s. 10d. A call of t.s. share was made. Messrs. T. Nattle, J. Philp. J. C. Isanc, W. Brendon, and Crouch, were elected the committee of management. Capt. R. Knapp reported the operations generally were in a satisfactory state. They had now about 30 cms of No. 1 quality in about 10 days, and hoped to have the same quality at surface. They proposed to about 30 cms of No. 1 quality in about 10 days, and hoped to have the same quality of sampling by the time of the next meeting, together with a parcel of series of the same day for sampling by the time of the next meeting, together with a parcel of series of the same day for sampling by the time of the next meeting, together with a parcel of series of the same days of the same day

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il Bolenowe Mine meeting, on April 29, the accounts showed—Balance as securit, 351, 5s. 1d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. and Yeb., 2861. 8s. 3d.; striss, 31, 1ds. id. -3377. 10s. 5d.—Calls received, 891. 7s. 6d.: leaving balance and size, 2382, 2s. 1ld. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. W. Roberts are supplied by the progress making at the various points of operation, which appeared are described.

with miss, 230s. 28. 110. A can lot 3s. per share was made. Capt. W. Roberts remission the progress making at the various points of operation, which appeared his stiffscory.

It West Wheal Bolton meeting, on April 30 (the Rev. E. Woodlans in archir), the accounts showed—Capital account, 32001.—Mine cost for Aug., 1855, 136. 158.; machinery, 7301.: leaving balance in favour of the mine, 1866. The progress of the main characteristics of the works, and holds out good promise, being composed of the main characteristics of the growth of the main characteristics of the growth of the district, and a shaft is now in course of sinking on the bia in order that more may be seen of it.

It Butterdon Mine meeting, at Trelawny count-house, on April 28, there was blance sagainst adventurers of 1431.6s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made. At Penhauger Mine meeting, at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on April 28, see was a balance in favour of mine of 121.2s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. At Groat Cowarch Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in as chair), the accounts showed—Calls and sundries, 6801. 7s. 11d.—Balance from the state of th

resecut from the present end through ground composed of gossan and quartz, containing green carbonate and spots of black copper, ove, promising productiveness its slept like carbonate and spots of black copper, ove, promising productiveness at slept like the control of the co

at North Wheal Busy meeting, on April 28, the accounts showed—Balese last suit; 233.6 s. 4d.; mine cost, Jan., 240.7 s. 11d.; Peb., 266.9 s. 11d.; sechasts' bills, 123.1 16s. 9d. = 8671. 16s. 11d.—Calls received, 236.1; ore sold, fills.: leaving balance against the adventurers, 132.1 18s. 11d. A call of 5s. per size was made.

At Wheal Unity bi-monthly meeting, yesterday (Mr. Ashwell in the high; the accounts showed—Mine costs, 354. 10s. 8d.: merchants' bills, 166.2 s. 10d. 11d. 18s. 6d.—Tin sold, 63.2 s. 6d.; call received, 58.9, s.: leaving balance against ass., 237. 2s. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of size of 141.2 s. 6d. They had about 1 ton of tin ready for sale, and a few tons of very rick copper, being the first from the new lode. Capt. J. Vivian reported that the los in the 10 sast was 11½ ft. wide, producing good stores of tin and copper ore. The lode in the adit was dissrdered by a cross branch. At Lambo, the men are still esgard in clearing the levels.

At Wheal Cupid moeting, on the 3d May, the accounts showed—Balest from last audit, 661.9 s. 4d.: mine costs, Dec. to Feb., 484.1 jes.; lord's dues, lif. lis. 1d.; merchants' bills, 2134. 13s. 7d.; sundries, 384. 1s.—1409. 14s.—Calls, 18d. 1s. 7d.; leaving balance against mine, 158.4 s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capts. J. Vivian and W. Pryor reported that the mine, isset the last meeting, presented a more cheering aspect, and, taking it prospectively, hadimproved.

At North Grambler Mine meeting, on the 3d May, the accounts showed abalance against the adventurers of 658.4 lfs. A call of 9s. 6d. per share was made. Opts. J. Vivian and W. Pryor reported that they had aucceeded in getting the flat cost, pitch, and a spid-shaft in good order, and had set to sink by six men, at 6l. pr fm; the lode was 18 in. wide, composed of spar and goosan.

At East Alfred Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 501.1 lis. 3d.; balance in Mayor, and an additional call of 2s. per 4096th for carr

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ion, and E. bout 30 issued to surface to sur

Jane 5. At Gernick Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 5l. was made.

Carvath United Mines has sold 17 tons 0 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. of black tin, alsting 1191/. 4s. 1d., and the shaft is looking well.

St. Austell Consols sold last week 1 ton 16 cwts. 1 qr. 3 lbs. of nickel

od cobalt ores.
The Trehane Mining Company sold, on Wednesday, 43 tons of lead,

Omputed at 23/. 7s. 6d. per ton.

The Glaster Copper Mine has sampled 60 tons of ore.

A copper lode, 5 feet wide, was cut at the Barmouth Mines this week.
At Leeds and St. Aubyn Mine, a very rich tin lode has been discovered
with the art.

At Leons and St. Anoyn mine, a very rich and town 80 fms. below adding the past week.

At South Crenver Mine, the engine-shaft is down 80 fms. below addit, as dishing to reach the 84 fm. level by twelve men, at 35/, per fm.; ground favourable. The 84 cast is turning out good stones of ore; and west, 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The winze from the bottom of the 74 west produces 2 tons of ore per fm. the rise is working on tribute. The 74 cast is turning out 2 tons of ore per fm.; the back stoping on tribute, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 64 cast is worth 1 ton of me per fm. The tribute pitches are set again for two months, at former rates, and mm getting wages.

has he is working on tribute. The 74 east is turning out 2 tons of ore per fin.; the best atoping on tribute, worth 2 tons of ore per fin. The 64 east is worth 4 ton of sept fin. The tribute pitches are set again for two months, at former rates, and sen getting wages.

At East Garras, adjoining South Garras sett, there are two or three promising lodes laid open, which will probably be cut in the adit within the next three acuts, if the ground continues as at present.

Wheal Bray (Altarnun) is progressing very favourably, and the district is now attracting the attention of the miner and capitalist, for whom there would appear to be a rich reward in store.

At the Valle of Towy Mine, a further improvement has taken place. The 30 north has been cut through the heave, and the lode at the other side found to be worth 2 tons of lead per fin.

The Queen of Dart Mine is still going on satisfactorily. The lode of the competition of the proper increase in depth. The lead of water will be shortly carried across the River Dart; this will propel the machinery for the stamps, and the lifting of water by the wheels, driven by stem at present; but when this is done it will be a great saving as to the expense of coals, &c., used on the mine.

Silver Brook Mine is looking well. The last two-monthly sales of ores have amounted to about 600ℓ. There is now a good lode in the bottom of the shaft, and where provided the same lode and stratification.

At the Union Tim Mine. Liber is a rich lode in the 30 fathom level, a food portion of which is worth 10 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks; this, then, must filled the provided of its quality—vive, 36½, per ton.

The London management of the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine has been placed in the hand of Afr. E. S. Codd, 676, Cornhill. A meeting will be held a wedge-day next, for the purpose of adopting means for developing this promising table to prosecute operations at a small outlay, with every prospect of successful keeping the sense of adopting means for developing this promising the posi

At Dolfrwynog Mine, Capt. Davis's machine failed, but they have remly adopted a different mode of operation, which we are informed has proved supplied. A meeting of the shareholders is convened for the 20th inst.

At Dolliwyson, sensity adopted a different mode of operation, where sensity adopted a different mode of operation, where sensity is meeting of the shareholders is convened for the 20th inst.

We understand that Mr. Charles D. Butt, of Union-court, has purchased the majority of shares in the Bedford Consols, which is situate between Gawton Unite and Lady Bertha Mines, and that it is intended to prosecute the mine with vigour. At Great Wheal Busy, the inhabitants of Chacewater intend celebrating the laying the first stone of the pumping engine-house, by reasting an ox entire the laying the first stone of the pumping engine-house, by reasting an ox entire the laying the first stone of the pumping engine-house, by reasting an ox entire the laying the la

to be given to the poor.

The Court Grange Silver-Lead Mining Company's affairs, now in cours
of winding.up, will be argued before Sir W. Page Wood on the 22d inst., when a
official manager will be appointed.

The Tregonebris and Carnebone Fat-work Tin Mining Company mee
ing, before Master Rose, to facilitate the winding-up of its affairs, has been postpone
to May 22.

ing, before Master Rose, to facilitate the winding-ap.

Lo May 22.

An official manager of the Kilbricken Mining Company will be appointed by Sir W. Page Wood, on May 22.

ing, before Master Rose, to recititate the winding-up of its analys, as been postponed to May 22.

An official manager of the Kilbricken Mining Company will be appointed by Sir W. Page Wood, on May 22.

At the Copiapo Mining Company meeting, held yesterday, a dividend of 10s, per share was declared. A full report appears in another column.

The Almaden Mining Company (Spain) annual meeting of shareholders, appointed to be held in Parison April 30, at the offices, 14, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, was adjourned to the 28th inst. the shares represented not being sufficient to constitute a meeting. The adjourned meeting will be legally constituted, irrespective of the number of shares present, in accordance with article 47 of the statute. It transpired that the company's property generally is in a most satisfactory state, and that in the course of the present summer both the smelting-works of San Valentine and La Desentercada would be at full work. The English shareholders were represented by Mr. J. C. Sharpe, New Broad-street.

At the Minesota Mining Company annual general meeting, held at New York, on March 12 (Mr. J. C. Tucker in the chair), the report submitted showed that the whole amount of mineral produced from the mine, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, was 2,863,422 lbs., or about 143 l/2 tons, nearly two-thirds of which consisted of masses, and the balance of barrel ore and stamps' work. This shows an increase of 85 per cent, over the aggregate product of 1854, and 188 per cent. over that of 1853. The gross value of this product, estimating the nett yield at 71 per cent, and the prica that of the average sales for the past season, is \$549,376. The total amount of expenditure, including cost of production, and all sharpes for carrying on the company's business operations for the past year, is \$280,332, showing the nett carnings for the year to have been \$283,944. A dividend of \$200,000 (810 per share) was declared. The progress of the company from its commensement, in 1848, to the close of 1855, and 183 to 185 inc

mitted, which, we understand, will be forthwith convened.

The Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company have made known that they have at last found means to reduce a quantity of their ore, sufficient to afford an average of the whole; and that the yield of ore is such, and at such a cost of reduction, as to place the success of the undertaking, as a commercial enterprise, beyond doubt. The directors also inform the shareholders that the present capital of the company is amply sufficient for all purposes.

SHEFFIELD, May 7.—Eyam shares continue in demand; a good number have sen sold of late at 27t., and the prospects of the mine seem to improve. Brightside line shares are en quired for, but no sellers under 65t. Other stocks much the same s before.—E. Smith and Son.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway receipts for the mouth of April were 27,7724, being 27227, more than in April, 1855.

The latest arrivals at Swansea comprise—from the west coast of South America, 385 tons of copper regulus, 100 tons of copper ore, and 5 tons of bar that At the British Sugar Refining Company adjourned meeting, yesterday, the directors proposed that a call of 12s, 6d, per share should be made, which was negatived, the directors abstaining from voting. After a resolution to wind-up the affairs of the company had also been negatived, a proposal to make a call of 15s. per share was carried by the vote of the directors. Dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the shareholders, and considerable difference of opinion appeared to prevail as to the prospects of the company.

With the Mining Journal of this week we give a Supplemental Sheet, which contains—Hansor's Illuminating Gas from Oleginous Substances—Improvements in the Magneto-Electric Battery—New Motive Power—"Coal Miner's" Address to the Coal Miners of England—the Working of Mines not the Cause of the Increase of Poor-Rates—Rating of Mines—Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—History of Lake Superior Mining Districts, No. 4—Messrs. De Mornay's Patent Sugar Mill—Loss of Silver in Roasting Silver Ores—Double Silde Expansion Valve for Marine Engines—Smelting Iron Ores—Improved Traversing Machine—Manufacture of Steel—Manufacture of Fuel—Foundry Hoist and Cupola, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding our Supplement, we have been compelled to postpone several important matters—among them, the Letter from our Derbyshire Correspondent—and which, as treating principally upon the agitation in the lead mining flatrict of Derbyshire, against the Rating of Mince Bill, we have cause to regret. Next week, however, we hope to treat the

LEAD ORES.

	Sold on the	5th M	lay.			
Mines.	Tons, 1	Price	per	to	n.	Purchasers.
Vale of Towy	21	£14	5	0		Panther Company.
ditto	34	. 12	17	6		R. Michell and Son.
ditto	13	. 12	5	n		ditto
ditto	25	. 7	17	6		ditto
Cwmystwith	100	. 15	15	6		Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Logylas	90	. 16	2	6		Panther Company.
East Daren	100	. 18	10	0	*****	Newton, Keafes, & Co.
	Sold on the	6th N	lar.			
Foxdale						Newton, Kentes, & Co.
Ticketing at	the White Horse	Hote	1. E	foli	well	Sth May.
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Talargoch (Coetia Llys) .	43	16	10	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	2214	14	17	6	******	J. P. Evton.
ditto	2214	14	17	6	******	Newton, Kentes, & Co.
Talacre	14	16	10	8		ditto
Bodelwyddan	34	15	15	0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	7	16	9	6		Newton, Keates, & Co.
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ditto	35
ditto	35
ditto	32
ditto	34
ditto	35
ditto	36
West Alfred Consols	43
ditto	36
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ditto 2
Wheal Margery 83
ditto 36
West Alfred Consols 43
ditto 26
ditto 26
ditto 9
Clijah and Wentworth 49
ditto 42
South Crenver 41
ditto 7
Wheal Anna 50
Botallack 34
ditto 18
ditto 18
ditto 7
Wheal Anna 50
Camborne Consols 36
Camborne Consols 16
ditto 14
ditto 12
Trenow Consols 16
ditto 14
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Wheal Anna 18
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Trensw Consols 16
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di ditto 1
Wheal Trenwith 14
Pedn-an-drea United 10
Lewis 4
Trannack 2 TOTAL PRODUCE. Wheal Buller West Basset ... Carn Brea North Basset North Basset 513
Par Consols 325
Rosewarne United 266
Alfred Consols 259
Great Wheal Alfred 186
Boiling Well 166
Halamanning 160
Levant 159
Wheal Margery 152
Wast Alfred Cons 114

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCETONS.

Mines Royal Company 214 47

Vivian and Sons 938

Freeman and Co. 122

Greufell and Sons 769

Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. 457

Williams, Foster, and Co. 988

Spitty Copper Company 342

Mason and Elkington 449

F. Bankart 267

Copper Miners' Company 261 2903 7360 2306 2829 1772 2454 £31,920 9 0 4791 Total

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2395—Phænix Mines 841—West Caradon 375—Hingston Down 244—Bedford United 228—Collacombe 205—Sortridge Consols 292—Wheal Arthur 155—Wheal Friendship 150—Kelly Bray 192—North Wheal Robert 162—Hawkmoor 30—Wheal Franco 42—Lady Bertha 49—Wheal Langford 35—Devon and Courtenay 83—Devon Buller 39—Tavy Consols 26.—Tetal, 5255 tons.

SECOND SALE IN MAY. Year. 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the min Copper ores for sale at Swamsea, May 13.—Cobre 45, 41, 37, 30, 23, 63, 60, 46, 29, 96, 83, 64, 81, 79, 62, 52, 50, 29, 13.—Cuba 99, 83, 80, 75, 92.—Bailyvirgis 42, 27, 19, 17, 16, 9, 3, 2, 1.—Kaockmahoo 53, 69.—Berehaven 103.—Poninsular 57, 17, 14.—Copispo 75.—Irish 67.—Toripto 69.—Carillan 49, 2.—Holyford 58.—Browhead 32.—Blog 9.—Irish 17, 10.—Kamaqua 48.—Total, 2229 tons.

Batices ta Currespandents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MATHER'S BORING APPARATUS.—SIR: In your Journal of June last I read a most in-teresting account of a paper upon an improved boring apparatus, read by Mr. Colin Mather. I shall feet much obliged if you can inform me where I can see one in operation, being of opinion that it might be valuable in sinking winzes.—AN OLD Subscribes: Camborne, May 7.

CONDENSING LEAD FUNES.—Mr. W. Young, Baths-terrace, Instow, Devonshire, will reply to the enquiry of Mr. B. E. Grant (Journal, April 26), on hearing further particulars from him.

particulars from him.

Mining Investment Compant.—Sin: If Mr. Evan Hopkins declines proceeding with
this company, will not Mr. K. Offord, or some other party concerned, carry it out?
Surely, so desirable a project should not be allowed quietly to drop. I know several
gentlemen who are merely awaiting its coming into actual working, to join with
their capital and influence.—J. J.: May 6.

Surely, so desirable a project should not be allowed quietly to drop. I know several gentlemen who are merely awaiting its coming into actual working, to join with their capital and influence.—J. J.: 300 g. N. 2. 300 g. N. 2.

been sacrificed.—R. R.: St. Pencras, May 9.

REWWARTH AND PENGWERN MINING COMPANY.—"G. M." (Birmingham).—We are unable to obtain any information about this company, or whether it is even in existence. If our correspondent would forward us a list of the names composing the committee of management, we might be able to throw some light upon the matter.

"T. B. C." (Brighton).—All the proprietors are liable who have signed the deed. The solicitor and the other director, who are indebted to the company, it would be useless to proceed against: the one has lately gone through the Bankruptcy Court, while the other is known to be insolvent—so much so, that when at the mine, for absolute necessaries, he was forced to contract debts, which are still unpaid.

absolute necessaries, he was forced to contract debts, which are still unpaid.

Calstock Consols and Okel Tor.—Str.: Having observed, in your Journal of April 26, certain remarks reflecting on the management of these mines, arising from a communication addressed to you, I would beg to correct any erroneous impression arising from such a communication. It was stated that the mines had been inspected by Capt. Pearse, who disagreed with the manner of working. Now, so far from such being the case, he fully concurred in the plan adopted for working; and, I may also state, his report of Calstock Consols, together with the report of the late Capt. Robins, of Tamar Consols, and my own, were precisely slike as regarded the present and future operations. I may also state that no two mines in the country are managed with more economy than are Calstock Consols and Okel Tor. Holding a number of shares in both mines, my only desire is to see them become profitable, and I believe that this can only be attained by onanimity amongst the shareholders, the contrary course baying the effect of unfairly depreciating the interest of every one connected with them.—W. B. Collow: May 8.

We are informed that the notice in our last Journal, as to the stopping of the Driggith

e are informed that the notice in our last Journal, as to the stopping of the Driggith Mine, was incorrect: the rumour arose from the discharge of a few men, whose services were no longer required.

Services were no longer required.

INSENIOUS MINING MACHINERY,—SIR: In crossing Lambsdown, yesterday, my attention was much struck in seeing a machine set to work on the Caroline Wheal Prosper Mine for the purpose of drawing the stuff from underground. This machine is worked by the horizontal rood 355 fms, from the wheel: the later I found was performing the duty of stamping, working dressing-machines, pumping, and drawing the stuff, all at one time. I was perfectly astonished; I have seen a great deal of mining unchinery, but for so young a mine I never saw the equal to that referred to, and the machine I speak of for raising the stuff is a perfect model, which all who are desirons of making a saving in the important work of drawing the stuff from underground would do well to winess. Great credit is due to Capitain W. Williams and his stuff for the able manner in which all the works appear to be carried out at that mine.—A Wall-Williams would forward a description of his machinery, for publication in the Journal.]

[We should feel obliged if Capt. Williams would forward a description of his machinery, for publication in the Journal.]

chinery, for publication in the Journal.]

"Junius," on Lady Granville; "Miner." on the Bog Lead Mine (Shropshire); and
"Trius," on Sortridge Consols, should have authenticated their letters.

FAUVELLA'S BORING APPARATUS.—SIR: Can you, or any of your correspondents, give
me information, or say where it may be obtained, as to Fauvelle's (a poor Frenchman) boring apparatus, which I am informed is much improved, after the exposition
first given of it by Mr. Vignoles, at the meeting of the British Association, at Southampton, in Sept. 1816?—JAMES EVYON: SOUTH Mostyp Collieries, near Holywolf,
May 8.—[In the Mining Journal of Sept. 26, 1846, a very full account is given of
M. Fauvelle's system of boring. Articles on the same subject will be found in the
Journal of Oct. 17 and 24, Nov. 7, 14, and 28, and Dec. 12, 1846.]

A series of papers on the State Trade will be commenced in our next Journal.

West Marifosa Miniso Company.—The history of one gold mining company is merely a recapitulation of others. It would be unfair that one shareholder should bear all the expenses of an investigation; but, unfortunately, though all are ready to reap the benefits, few like to share the costs. The want of union among proprietors, where there is a loose directory, mainly helps them to oppose any caquiries being made as to their conduct or method of management.

We have received from the oublishers, Massex, Longman and Co., An Encyclopedia.

We have received from the publishers, Messre. Longman and Co., An Ency. of Civil Engineering, by Mr. Edward Cresy, which will be fully noticed as of Civil Engineering, by Mr. Edward Cresy, which will be fully noticed next week Education of Alexenderica Quarts.—We have received a communication from Mr. Low, in reply to Mr. Radiey's observations in last week's Journal (which we are bound to admit were by no means of the most courtous character), but the insertion of which, with all respect to Mr. Low, we must decline. In the progress of Mr. Low under his new patent, we shall at all times be most happy to record any facts and discoveries with which he may favour us; but with any misunderstanding between that gentleman and Mr. Radiey we can have nothing further to do, and which must be sattled batween themselves, more particularly as the cause of the controversy originated, not with us, but with one of our evening contemporaries. We may, however, add that, in contradiction to Mr. Radiey, that no lead was produced, Mr. Low states that in every instance auriferous lead was produced, with the control on the control of the produced on, 9 oas, of gold were obtained.

11 **PRESE CARRELL MINE--Mr. A. Ennor requests us to state that the absence of his

DYFFER CASTRIL MISE.—Mr. A. Ennor requests us to state that the absence of his father, on his annual tour of inspection, will prevent him replying to the communication from Capt. James Lester. On his return the matter, no doubt, will be

Age Maria Gold Mining Company.—"A.O. B." (Wincanton).—With the exception of Mr. George Barge, there are none of the directors at present in London. The company was stated to be on the Cost-book System. Mr. Kelly, the secretary, is dead; it appears that the books were in his possession, he having impounded them for a balance of salary due. Though recent decisions, as in the cases of L'Aigle d'Or and the Lake Bathurst Companies, have shown that money can be recovered, yet, in this instance, unless the responsibility could be fixed on one individual, nothing would be refunded. Some of the directors are dead, and others are either bankrupt or insolvent.

DUSTON RON ORE CONFANT.—We have heard that the directors intend shortly to cide whether smellting furnaces shall be creeted on the property, and the result no doubt, settle the question as to going on or winding-up the affairs forthwith, would appear that proceedings cannot much longer be carried on as at present

would appear that proceedings cannot much longer be carried on as at present. WALLER MISING COMPANY.—We have received a long communication from Mr. Garnham, of Virginia, in reference to the remarks in our Journal of March 8, which we cannot insert in extense, but will quote so much of as may place his character before our readers as it is represented by his fellow-citizens:—"I take the liberty of troubling you with the permal of a copy of a testimonial—excitified to by a justice of the peace of this county—presented me a few days after my resignation. It was got up, without my knowledge, by Mr. Buford Kirtley, agent of L'Aigle d'Or Mine, and who also carries on a gold mine on his own account. The signatures are those of the most respectable influential men living within five or six miles of the mine. Col. Bowles, besides having been a senator, &c., carries on a gold mine at those of the most respectable influential men living within five or six miles of the mine. Col. Bowles, besides having been a senator, &c., carries on a gold mine at his own risk, and is an extensive landed proprietor. The Fishers have made fortunes by gold mines, and may justip be deemed the fathers of Virginian gold mining, they having been the first to begin working them. Such people, Sir, are not very likely to bear such testimony to a man who had, as you were informed, loat his situation through intemperance." The document is from magistrates, landowners, and dothers, of Goochland, Fluxanns, and Louisa, bearing testimony to his character. They say:—"Mr. Garnham has been among us over two years, during which his conduct has been of the most gentlemanty description. We consider that he has been most attentive to his duties, and sesious and faitbful to the interests of the Waller Mining Company; and that, to his high standing and influence among the people here may be attributed the present standing of the company. We have also regarded him as a man of good business habits." Mr. Garnham adds:—"It has been circulated here, that my letter to you has greatly injured gold mining here was not profitable, when judiciously and economically managed. There are many maiden mines, containing 500 or 600 acress of land, and buildings on them, which could be purchased for about 4600¹,, and for another 1000¹, could be pit in operation, and made highly remunerative: there are many mines worked by private individuals—the Fishers, for instance—at a great profit."

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal fowns in the United States. Mr. Trubner, of Paternoster-tow, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other gides of the Atlantic.

Practical Minimo.—Six: I am obliged to Capt. J. Sparge for his letter on this sublect; still I must call his attention more especially to the question proposed—
"Why a copper lode, more than two miles from granite, is not productive, and if
lodes dipping into the granite are more productive than those dipping from it, and
from what cause?" I am aware that the question has reference to a point of the
utmost importance to the mining community, and especially as it is contended
that mining is not so much a lottery as some imagine it to be. If so, there must
be some law that will justify such a belief, and to which it will be vise to give publicity. I certainly anticipated a reply from such as Mr. E. Hopkins, N. Emor,
Adam Murray, and others, who take to themselvies the credit of being mining authorities.—A Studiest: May 8.

Annio-California's Gold Musica Company for the provisions of this Act, which is assessed in a such done in any such lease or grant in operation at the time of the
Act, neither the occupiers not the lord would, but for the provision.

rities.—A Student: May 8.

Noto-Californian Gold Minino Company.—Size: One remittance of 130 ors. of gold has arrived to hand, in return for 600%, and out by the directors last October. When the rainy season commenced, Sir Heary Huatley told us we were to have continuous supplies. Has the water failed, or the machinery broke down! If we receive no money, he might at least forward some excuse to us. Surely these are not exhausted: we have liberally paid him during the last five years for doing nothing else. As long as we have any money, he will not desert us, but continue to amuse, as heretofore, with "small sums, ridiculous low prices, and large returns of gold." This last, I fear, we shall never receive. Sir Henry Huatley commenced his career as a gold miner under the auspices of Mr. Luke Williams: it would have been better for the shareholders that he had vacated his post at the same period as his patron.—G. G.: Lincoln, May 9.

The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railmay and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, MAY 10, 1856.

Whatever our law-makers may think at the present moment of the meaare they would force on the country with reference to the RATING OF MINES TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR, they must, at the very least, be convinced that the "occupiers" have no great reason to be satisfied with their position. The bill before the House of Commons affects them too seriously to allow of any doubt being entertained as to the course it is now imperative on them to pursue. "Occupiers," erstwhile "advennow imperative on them to pursue. "Occupiers," cratwhile "adventurers," should hold meetings in every mining district of the United Kingdom, and express firmly and constitutionally their opinions. To oppose the passing of this measure is a duty they owe to the country, for whatever tends to embarrass the mining industry, as the provisions of this obnoxious bill most certainly do, is calculated to entrench injuriously on the best interests of commerce, in its most extended sphere. Involving a bad precedent, the attempted legislation of Mr. Kenall and his comperes is of itself a matter for sevious and general consideration, and the mining noxious bill most certainly do, is calculated to entrench injuriously on the best interests of commerce, in its most extended sphere. Involving a had precedent, the attempted legislation of Mr. Kendall and his comperes is of itself a matter for serious and general consideration, and the mining community, in arraying its energies and intelligence against it for an immediate and proximate interest, should receive upon analogous grounds the best aid and support of every department of trade throughout the kingdom. Should such a law come into existence, England will enjoy the unenviable notoriety of being the only country in the world where this species of reproductive labour is so hampered and oppressed: mining adventure being in France, Lelgium, Prussia—in a word, wherever mineral resources are wrought upon—exceptionally treated with reference to local or general taxation; it is sustained rather than embarrassed and depressed. No patry policy is pormitted to assail it, nor can we withhold the expression of our astonishment and regret that in England, where the principles of the constitution are eminently such as inspire a fostering spirit through her internal government, there should be found members of our Legislature so shortsighted, obtuse, and unwise, as to frame a measure for levying an impost on a sectional industry, in itself so essentially speculative, and demanding for its successful development an outlay subject to more than ordinary risk, that, were it not for the "riches in depth" proved to exist in our mining districts, and which, when reached, repay the anxiety, expenditure, and toil of the advecturer, there would not be found a man of common prudence to enter upon the enterprise; and yet this industry is to be taxed through that division of its labour which supplies all the expenditure of capital. The impolicy of such an Act is too apparent to require more than the merest indicative; while its injustice is sufficiently exhibited even in the most biased comparison which can be apparent to a landlord precedent, the attempted legislation of Mr. KENDALL and his comperes is of itself a matter for serious and general consideration, and the mining

That the principles of the proposed measure may be fully understood by our readers, we re-print it from our last Journal: it is entitled "A Bill to Amend the Law in England and Wales with reference to the Assessment of Mines (other than Coal Mines) to the Relief of the Poor: "prepared, and brought in by Mr. KENDALL, Sir CHARLES LEMON, and Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS.—

MICHAEL WILLIAMS .—
Whereas it has been held by the courts of law that the occupiers of mines in England and Wales (other than coal mines) are not rateable to the relief of the poor, under the provisions of the Act passed in the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chap. 2, whilst it has been held that the lords are rateable in respect of the dues derived from such mines when derived in kind, but that they are not rateable when the dues are reserved in money, whereby some of such mines now contribute towards the relief of the poor, whilst others are altogether exempt therefrom; and it is expedient that such distinctions should no longer exist, but that the occupiers of all mines in England and Wales should contribute to the funds for the relief of the poor, and that the rating of such mines should be rendered certain and uniform: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the 29th day of September next the occupiers of all such mines in England and Wales shall be rated and assessed to all rates and assessments made for the relief of the poor; in the several parlahes in which such mines shall be situated,

1. From and after the 29th day of September next the occupiers of all such mines in England and Wales shall be rated and assessment sade for the relief of the poor in the several parishes in which such mines shall be situated, and the annual rateable value of such mines for the purpose of such assessment shall be estimated at the sum which for the year ending on the 25th day of March immediately preceding each assessment shall have accrued due to the lord for rent, royalty, toll, or dues, in respect of such mine, or the value thereof in money, where the same shall be reserved or rendered in kind; provided, nevertheless, that no rent, royalty, toll, or dues, which shall have been given up by the lord, shall be included in any such estimate; provided also, that where any mine shall be worked, either by the lord shimself, or by any other persons, without any such reserved rent, royalty, toll, or dues, or where any fine, premism, or other consideration (other than a reserved rent, royalty, toll, or dues, or where any fine, premism, or other consideration (other than a reserved rent, royalty, toll, or dues, the annual rateable value of such mine shall, under such circumstances, be estimated at the amount which would under an ordinary lease or grant have accrued to the lord for rent, royalty, toll, or dues, in respect of such mine for the then previous year, to be computed, as aforessid, at the rate usually reserved in leases or grants of mines of a similar nature, within the district in which such mine shall be situated, such district for this purpose to be considered as comprising the parish in which such mine shall be situated and the parishes immediately adjacent thereto; provided also, that no rate or assessment for the relief of the poor other than is herein provided for, shall be made or assessed either on the lord or the occupiers of any such mine in respect thereof, or the rent, royalty, toll, or dues a rising therefrom.

2. Where, under any lease or grant in operation at the time of the passing of this

Where, under any lease or grant in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, the ford shall, before the passing of this Act, have paid any rate or assessment,

contrary contained in any such lease or grant.

3. Where, under any lease or grant in operation at the time of the passing the contract of any such contract of the contract of any such that is the contract of such mine to deduct as aforesaid from the rent, royalty, toll, or does, under any such tease or grant, one moiety of all sums of money, which, by the provisions of this Act, shall be assessed on such occupiers in respect of during the continuance of such lease or grant, provided there he me on agreement to the contract of the contr

4. It shall not be necessary, in any such rate or assessment, to insert the necessary considers of any such mine, but it shall be sufficient to describe them g any such rate or assessment, as "the occupiers," and in the describe the mine by the name by which it is generally known or and the occupiers, and the second describe the mine by the name by which it is generally known or all description.

oal description.

5. In the construction of this Act the word "Mine" shall mean as or operations carried on for the purpose of searching for, or redering any metals or minerals the occupiers of which are not now liable to relief of the poor in England and Wales; the word "Occupiers" shall venturers for the time being in any mine, or other the persons we selves, or their agents or workmen; the word "Lord" shall mean thim being of the metals and minerals raised in the working of any su the raising thereof; and the words "Locac or Grant" shall mean as set, license, or agreement, whether in writing or by parol, under mine shall be worked.

6. This Act may be clied as if "De Novel."

6. This Act may be cited as " The Rating of Mines Act, 1856."

For many months past we have cautioned the mining interest interest which it is so peculiarly our province to represent, and to progress of which we have so strenuously devoted ourselves—to wat

For many months past we have cautioned the mining interest—interest which it is so peculiarly our province to represent, and to progress of which we have so strenuously devoted ourselves—to we with the most unflinching energy the motions of the Cornic constitution of the cornic constitution of the cornic constitution of the cornic constitution of the constitution

the best interests of mining secured, in the unsettled state of thing.

A question has been suggested to us which we think would puzzles of the advocates of this bill, this essence of justice emanating from immaculate House of Commons—As copper ore, when dressed, is a limanufactured article, why should not the article, when wholly mass factured in the hands of the smelter, be taxed also? We should like to have the question put to Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS in the Heat Commons, and hear his answer.

In a former Number of the MINING JOURNAL we have noticed, much gratification, the establishment of a MINING SCHOOL at BRIST connection with the recently-founded Trades' School in Nelsonand we are happy in being able to state that there is every prospects complote success. Already 12 mining pupils regularly attend, in abid to which there are 50 in the Trades' School; and it has been arranged the mining schoolmaster, Mr. Mart, shall meet the overseers of the dient collicries on Saturdays, when not engaged at the school, to imput formation on mapping, dialling, ventilation, &c., &c., so as to raise standard of education among this important class of mine officers, meeting was held on the 7th inst., in the Broadmead Rooms, for the pose of explaining to the working classes the principles of trade schollenter of the Room of the pose of explaining to the working classes the principles of trade schollenter of the Room of the school of the state of the constant, Esq., and many other gentlement have taken a leading interest in the establishment of the schools.

The Chairman having opened the business of the evening, the Canon Moselex said he had been for so many years connected with the ject of elementary instruction, and had devoted himself so much to be amination of the state of education in the schools attended by the children of the working classes, that he thought it would not be considered supportion in him to address them. The small proportion of the children is him to address them. and we are happy in being able to state that there is every pros

amination of the state of education in the schools attended by the child of the working classes, that he thought it would not be considered sumption in him to address them. The small proportion of the childs the working classes who attended school was remarked upon: a 5,000,000 children in England and Wales, between 3 and 16 year less than 2,000,000 were at achool, and only 600,000 at work; and could the working classes expect to realize the blessings of education now so liberally provided for them.

Mr. Handell Cossman confined his remarks principally to the B School; he said he believed the feeling of the working classes was much indifference to education as that they had a belief it woulds.

Mr. Handell Cossian confined his remarks principally of School; he said he believed the feeling of the working classes was much indifference to education, as that they had a belief it would the cupboard. He helieved the best way to get this out of their het to show them that, by attending the schools, their children with taught what would be useful in the future. The greatest obstacle cation was dissipated habits; and they would never get the classes educated until they got rid of that vice. There was no provided they are could engage which required so much exercise of the contract o in which men could engage which required so much exercise of the and skill of man as mining, and it was this interest which had man country so commercially great. In this little island we had type the geological formations in the world, and had something like square miles of coal fields already known. There was no other states of the square miles of coal fields already known.

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the world with so much mineral wealth. England produced three times more call than all the rest of the world; they could raise 1,000,000 tons a welk, without fear of exhaustion, for at least 2000 years.

a welk, without fear of exhaustion, for at least 2000 years.

a welk, without fear of exhaustion, for at least 2000 years.

a welk, without fear of exhaustion, for at least 2000 years.

a welk, without fear of exhaustion, for at least 2000 years.

a welk, without fear of education, and the desirability of inducing the working men to support these could be supported to the control of the working men, they would all be off to foreign parts; and a Somersetshire farmer, on examination before a committee of the House of Commons, said, if they allowed the rills to run all over the country, they would so frighten the cows that they would give no milk.

The meeting having been addressed by Dr. Lyon Playpain, Messre.

they would give no milk.

The meeting having been addressed by Dr. Lyon Playfain, Messrs. Mackworth, Matthias, Rov. W. Bruck, Terretl, and other gentlemen, separated, with a feeling of hopeful satisfaction that the institutions were making very gratifying progress.

The GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY held their meeting last week, and it was observed by Mr. Read, the Chairman, that although they had had a long lane, he believed they were now at the turning. The unanimity which prevailed must have been most satisfactory to all, and in future it to be hoped it will be unnecessary to place shares in the hands of an Irish M.P., for the mere purpose of putting him in a position to come forward and abuse the managers. There is little doubt that those parties who engaged him will consider now they were in error. The proceedings generally were very encouraging; and according to the reports, it would appear that in a short time this will become a very valuable property. Mr. MANUEL, the secretary, must have considered it a great compliment to hear from Mr. Watestr, a large shareholder, and one of his principal opponents, that upon examining the accounts, as auditor, he found them made up in the most straightforward manner, and that everything was done economically. It was quite evident, from the tone exhibited by all parties, that all previous disagreements were settled, and that their only object now was to work the mine for the benefit of the shareholders.

It is an anomaly, but, nevertheless, a patent fact, that the more important the change or improvement sought the greater the opposition. For years there has been a continual outery against the monopoly of the smelters, and the gross injustice which the miner has, consequently, been compelled to submit to; yet now that there is a bona fide movement in the right direction, by the introduction of Wagstappe and Peikkins's process for separating metals by acids, a perfect storm has arisen. Clear, however, is it whence the wind blows, but it is, indeed, an ill wind which blows nobody good. The stir of opposition has roused the promoters of the new principle to increased energy, and there is now no question of the invention not being promptly brought to bear. Arrangements have been made for the erection of the necessary works in the vicinity of London, that the patent may be commercially demonstrated, and the necessary practical information be imparted by the patentees to those who may have to conduct the process at mines. It has never been the desire or intention of the company to do more than to demonstrate the method on a commercial scale, and to grant licenses; they have not desired either to purchase ore or sell metal, or in any way to enter into trading transactions. The effect they looked for is to make each miner his own producer of the metal, and to be independent of the smelter. It is opening up a new era in mining. The establishment of the works will quickly remove all doubt from the ore producer as to the course he ought to pursue, but now he is necessarily reluctant to move in the matter, lest there should be any temporary difficulty, and he be, perhaps, ruined, by being found in opposition to the smelter. Our Cornish correspondent, in alleding to the subject last week, says—"The new company have their (the miners) best wishes, and, no doubt, will have their assistance as soon as the excellence of their process is demonstrated."

There is, literally, no end of the loss which the miner sustains from

found in opposition to the smelter. Our Cornish correspondent, in allsding to the subject last week, says—"The new company have their (the miners) best wishes, and, no doubt, will have their assistance as soon at the excellence of their process is demonstrated."

There is, literally, no end of the loss which the miner sustains from the want of a new method of separating metals. Poor ores are altogether a loss, or sold for a mere nominal price, under the present system. The process of the Miners' Reduction Company steps in here most especially, and will produce a profit, where hitherto there has been no benefit. An illustration of this occurred only last week. A Cornish tin mine has for a long time been selling "burnt leavings" for 1s. 6d. per ton; and, although willing to get rid of what they considered mere refuse, they nevertheless were surprised that the misters were always such ready buyers. After various trials, on Thursday last, by Mr. Perkins, on account of this mine, he was requested to test some of the leavings, and he soon determined that the portions under trial yielded no less than at the rate of 1843 per cent. of copper, so that it is clear the whole contains a good per centage of this valuable metal, and explains the anxiety of the buyers.

From the north of England, we also heard lately that for lead ore, the same ore, sampled for the two smelters at Newcastle, a difference of no less than 3l. per ton occurred. The higher price was necessarily accepted, but it is good evidence of the caprice and uncertainty to which lead producers in the north of England are subject to from the only two buyers in, their only market, Newcastle.

We have received numerous letters on the subject of the Miners' Reduction Company, and to many we have given insertion. In our present Number there is another, from "A Smelter," of the same tendency as those which have preceded—namely, misrepresentation, or wanton depreciation, and one from Mr. Hill., who writes openly, and furnishes a statement of the components of "coppe

Notes introduce the electric telegraph, although he discovered voltaic electricity.

A "Subscriber" in the Journal, the week before last, which is also noticed by Mr. Clement, asked very detailed questions, which could not necessarily be answered without going into all the minutize of the process; and why should this be done, to gratify the curiosity, or something else, of an anonymous queriat? It is not reasonable to suppose that the patentices will enter into such discussion, and we consider they are wise in determining to take no notice henceforth of those who refrain from giving their names. The patentees assure us that they are ready and willing to meet their opponents in fair and open controversy; and that if these querists desire only the good of their fellow-mon, as they assert, and are actuated by philanthropic motives, they must stand forth as men not sahamed of themselves or their cause. Mr. Byers, of Dolgelly, meets "A Subscriber" fairly, and says, "if this company do extract any copper by electro-chemical action, they can extract the ultimate atom, provided the ore has given all its copper to the solution."

"A Smelter" says he has obtained a specification of the patent, but cannot "see to the bottom of it." This is rich, indeed. Of course, he cannot fathom the specification. The essence of a good specification is to frustrate the designs of those who make a trade, a positive livelihood, by watching for defective patents, and thus, taking advantage of the intellect and ingenuity of others, pass off useful improvements as their own inventions, and reap the bencefit. There is more than one office in London supported by this diagraceful system.

The same writer professedly admits the necessity of a revolution in melting, yet perverta facts to show the inadequacy of WAGSTAFFE and Parkins's process. He dwells on minor points, and assumes positions without data, desiring there should be "a timely exposure" of the fallacy of the proceed.

own incompetency to judge, and certainly of his gratuitous opposition to a project which will tend to carry out what he designates "a revolution needed" in the system of smelting. Many learn by pretending to teach. There is another letter from "A Practical Chemist and Metallurgist," who compalies that the There is another letter from "A Practical Chemist and Metallurgist, who complains that the patentees have not answered his remarks. We were compromised, and replied fully in a leader in our Journal of the 26th April, to which we refer our correspondent, and which has evidently escaped his observation. He may form his own opinion, but we are at a loss to know how he can judge for our "readers, or the mining public."

In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Copiapo Mining Company, held yesterday. From this it will be seen that the prospects of the company promise, if adequately and properly developed, to afford large and remunerative returns. Checo Copper Mine has been exceedingly productive: the returns last July were 131 tons, of 17½ per cent.; while in December they were 205 tons, of 24½—the produce for the months of November and December being 100 tons of fine copper. The superintendent, Senor Narango, it appears, is a man of strict honesty, and great influence in the Republic, and under his charge the interests of the company are sure to be protected; it merely remains with them to see that he has that support so necessary to bring operations to a successful issue. The mines of Tomayo have produced 30,000. in one month, but this has only been done after exploration, and at depth; and, according to all received opinions, the further prosecution of Checo would lead to equally favourable results; but this can only be attained when the mine is sunk to a greater depth.

would lead to equally favourable results; but this can only be attained when the mine is sunk to a greater depth.

Since the last half-yearly meeting, the directors have decided on reducing their own ores, and the necessary materials, with a mason, have been dispatched from England for that purpose. The site they have adopted at Caldera, on the coast, is well fitted for the purpose for which it is choson, the railway from the mines running through it, thereby affording a commodious and facile transport for the produce. The landed estates of the company are likewise increasing in value; and as the more extended means of communication are opened, bringing with them further. of the company are likewise increasing in value; and as the more extended means of communication are opened, bringing with them further population, there can be no question but they must form a considerable addition to the wealth of the association. Among all the South American Republics, Chili has borne the honourable distinction of being the one least affected by political convulsions; the laws there are settled on a solid basis, and the scenes of anarchy enacted on the eastern side of the Andes are unknown there: the country is progressing, commerce is protected and encouraged, and, at no distant day, the Republic will be able to obtain a prominent position among the nations of the world.

A railway is projected from the estate of the company to the rich ming district of Chanarcillo; this will be a tram-road, to be worked by mules, and cannot fail to be productive, as the vast supplies obtained from the mineral districts alone will be sufficient, not only to pay expenses, but likewise return a large profit.

t will be seen that the directors of the Copiapo Mining Company have a valuable property, and that it merely requires an energetic and spirited development to enable the mines to give greater returns than they do at the present period. In mining operations, though extravagance is to be deprecated, yet a false spirit of economy should not be encouraged, this being always detrimental to the well-being of any undertaking, while a liberal and wise expenditure affords profitable results. We believe the directors, with regard to the interests of the shareholders, will adopt the best measures in order to obtain these returns which from all accounts. best measures in order to obtain those returns which, from all accounts, the mines are capable of affording.

The value of a knowledge of the several metals in daily use amongst ua, and of the most approved means of extracting them from their ores, cannot be overrated; and that this was acknowledged centuries since cannot be denied, from the simple fact that metallurgy was cultivated to such an extent by the Greeks and Romans of antiquity, that their productions are, in many instances, scarcely surpassed by our own most skilful artificers. In 1530, GEORGIUS AGRICOLA, a German physician, published his De Re Metallica, which may be considered the first standard work on the subject; this was followed, nearly half a century afterwards, by a very able treamany instances, scarcely surpassed by our own most skilful artificers. In 1530, Grorgus Agricola, a German physician, published his De Re Metallica, which may be considered the first standard work on the subject; this was followed, nearly half a century afterwards, by a very able treatise by Lazarus Ercken, another German; and many of the most imported from Germany. It appears, too, that however elevated may be our position as a commercial and manufacturing nation, we have still something to learn with regard to the practical methods of conducting mining and smelting operations, to render ourselves superior to our German neighbours. There is always a certain amount of risk attending the introduction of new inventions, whether they proceed from the imagination of our own countrymen, or from the more inventive minds of foreigners, from the uncertainty as to the ultimate success; and this uncertainty prevents the capitalist, unless he be more than ordinarily clear-sighted and enterprising, from assisting the inventor to perfect an ingenious and thoroughly practical contrivance for the attainment of a desired end. This feeling will not appear surprising, when the loss of time, trouble, and money which frequently takes place, and the great anxiety which is invariably experienced before the long-cherished hopes of the inventor are realised, are taken into consideration. But when an invention has produced satisfactory results in a foreign country, and only requires to be known in our own to be appreciated to its fullest extent, the case is altogether different; and, it is to be regretted that, although when some speculative person has incurred the expense and trouble of securing the monopoly of it by patent right, the field is crowded with claimants to priority, an appearance of selfishness, or, to use the mildest term, carelessness, should be allowed from gentlemen who have long been in possession of the Secret, and at the same time been convinced of the value of an invention, neglecting to publish it for the benefit

ject of our remarks, is the joint invention of the managers and foreman of the Hanoverian Government mines, at Clausthal, and the success achieved exceeded their most sanguine expectations—the natural consequence being that it was speedily adopted at the principal mines in Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, &c., giving in every instance perfect satisfaction. As one of the first comparative experiments for testing its capabilities, we may cite the following, which was made at Clausthal, before the workmen were accustomed to the use of the machine; indeed, we might say, when they were totally unused to it:—Slime oresof lead, weighing 619 lewts, were taken, with quartz and blende (black jack) principally as matrix, and, while dry, were divided into two equal parts of 309-55 ewts, each. One of these parcels was washed by means of the ordinary round buddle, and required 609 hours for accomplishing the work; the other was treated by the rotating buddle, and by it was finished in 86 hours, thus giving an advantage of 523 hours in favour of the rotating buddle; or, in other words, the time occupied by the round buddle, compared with the rotating one in the performance of the same amount of work, was as 7.08 is to 1—the ultimate result of the experiment being also an increase in the produce of lead and silver by the rotating buddle.

The favourable opinion expressed by Messrs. J. R. Eddy, J. Darelington, C. J. Dreve, and C. H. G. Thost, in this country, and by the various reporters in the German Mining Journals, would alone be sufficient to prove the value of the invention, but from the great importance of the subject we are induced to make a few additional remarks. We must consider that the separation in the ordinary round buddle is imported as the ore its deposited in proportion to its greater or less denaits.

of the subject we are induced to make a few additional remarks. We must consider that the separation in the ordinary round buddle is imperfect, as the ore is deposited, in proportion to its greater or less density, from the centre outwards in a continuous sheet, which, after being drained, is out out with a spade at different and arbitary distances from the centre: during the time of discharging the buddle necessarily remains idle. The BRUNTON'S frame certainly separates the ores into two classes, but the operation is so slow that its working power was as much exceeded by the round buddle as that is by the rotating buddle. Again, the rotating buddle separates, at each revolution, the ore into almost as many classes as may be desired, and delivers them at once into the several compartments connected with pits for collecting them from. This arrangement allows the working to proceed for a length of time—say a week compartments connected with pits for confecting them from. This arrangement allows the working to proceed for a length of time—say a week or ten days—without interruption, which advantage must necessarily increase the amount of work done very considerably. A boy only is required to attend to the machine for the purpose of feeding it, and it is

Whether he thinks proper, or no, "to place any confidence in the company," it is clear that those who have tested the process are differently influenced, and the funds necessary for going to work are provided.

We have just received a communication from Mr. Perkins, but too late for insertion. It shall appear next week. It is a withering summary for some of his opponents.

In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a report of the meeting of the Cornary In another column will be found a rep

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL, [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MAY 8 .- There is no noticeable improvement in mining business, but s the prices of all kinds of materials have much declined, and the expenditure on mining property will be less, whilst the receipts therefrom will not diminish, but, looking at the number of good progressive mines in

not diminish, but, looking at the number of good progressive mines in the county as likely to increase, it cannot but be anticipated that a time of mining activity will recur at no distant period; though, in all probability, a few months mut chapse before the money market will be as well supplied as to bring much additional capital into mining operations. At which are the present time, however, any gentleman teaveling through a will find them in considerable such that will find them in considerable such that they are not betreafter drawn into delusies appealations by unscaruplulous or over-anguine promoters.

Wheal Buller is looking well, and maintains the price of shares at about 5700. Copper like in no decided improvement. North Basset has somewhat improved; sprice of shares, 354. Wheal Baset charcas are from 3050. to 370. Grambler and St. Aubyn continues to look very promising. Buller and Basset United presume god ris below the promising of the state of the continues of the continues to the continues of the he did not think the Legislature came to a violent conclusion in enacting rated

he did not think the Legislature came to a violent conclusion in enacting that coal mines should be rated, and not metallic mines."

It is alleged as a reason for the three Cornish Members alluded to bringing forward this Mines Rating Bill, that if they were not to do so, the Government would bring in a bill, and a more severe measure in its pressure upon mining property. This, however, is a question open to doubt. Mr. Robartes, at the Truro meeting, threw a doubt on the statement that the Government intended to bring in any such measure; and it is observable now that Mr. Robartes holds himself aloof from the present bill. But even if the Government had any intention to bring in a bill, could not the Cornish Members urge the propriety of delay, until they find from enquiry what was possible to be done by a just and judicious application of the doctor and club fund throughout the county.

The present bill, if passed without modifications, will, to all intents and purposes, throw the entire rating upon the mining adventurers, and allow the lords to go free. It is a mere deception to pretend to place half the rating upon the lords, provided there be nothing to the contrary in the leases, when the concoctors of the bill know well that almost invariably there is a contrary clause in mine leases. The adventurers will have to pay the whole of the rating, though it is they who undergo all the risks of the mine operations, whilst the lords have no risk. Surely the Mines

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Rating Committee, and the three M.P.'s, ought to be ashamed of their bill! I should state, however, in justice to them, that they had a long discussion over the matter in committee, and seemed to have some disposition to fix the lords with half the rates in a boss fide way, but it was represented to them that there was a clause in leases throwing all rates and taxes (if any were levied) upon adventurers, and that the Legislature would not consent to abrogate those private arrangements.

Probably in this view the advisers of the committee were right. But if the committee saw the difficulty of interfering with existing leases, they might have avoided that difficulty by leaving mines now in working out of their bill; they might have taken Mr. Robartes' advice, and have made their measure prospective only. The effect of their bill, as it now stands, will be to press with great hardship upon many bodies of shareholders, who have agreed to give the lords high dues, because they had no expectation of having to pay poor-rates. Make the measure prospective, and its mischief will be lessened; because in all bargains for future setts some regard will be paid to the new state of the law as concerns rating.

tive, and its mischief will be lessened; because in all bargains for future setts some regard will be paid to the new state of the law as concerns rating. These are the principal arguments which are now made use of in the discussions which are arising in the county on the rating of mines.

It is some comfort to see, by the letter of your Derbyshire correspondent last week, that "the miners of Derbyshire are united to a man to oppose any tax upon the lead mines of that county." With regard to Cornwall, there is a growing feeling amongst the mining interest against the proposed bill, which is likely to produce such a feeling of resentment against the three M.P.'s who have introduced it, as may not be very pleasant for them on a future occasion.

The Stannaries Court is now sitting at Truro, and there are some cases of interest for trial. One of the cases, involving a considerable amount, is a claim for water charges, &c., made by the adventurers of Wheal Tremayne against those of West Providence Mine. It is a suit in equity, and the amount claimed is about 400%.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

-The iron trade continues to maintain an aspect of firmness, although orders are not coming in quite so rapidly as they were. Still there is a good demand, and present operations appear to rest on a firm basis. The demand from America continues slacker than was anticipated from the low state of stocks and the great improvement in the commercial world in that country. The probable reason for this is the unusual so verity and long continuance of bad weather, which has prevented interior produce reaching the seaboard, and has, in like manner, prevented the conveyance of imported goods into those localities. As this obstacle is being removed, we may probably expect larger orders; but some persons are of opinion that at present rates the Americans can to a large extent commerce with this country in the production of iron for their own use. compete with this country in the production of iron for their own use. Pig-iron remains firm, and 4l. 10s. is the prevailing rate for good hotblast mine pig.

ast mine pig.

The North Staffordshire iron trade is brisk. This branch of industrial The North Staffordshire iron trade is brisk. This branch of industrial enterprise has been, and is, undergoing a very active development in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyne and the Potteries; and that district, named from, and hitherto known for, its fictile productions, promises to become an important seat of the iron manufacture. The supply of ironstone in that neighbourhood is almost inexhaustible, but it is considered inferior to that found in the south of the county. The extended development of the iron trade there is largely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Stanier, of the Silver Dale Company, whose extensive mills and forges are gradually converting a beautifully picturesque valley, worthy the name of "Silver Dale," into the smoke-beelouded chaos which an iron-making district presents. Earl Grenville, who owns an immense extent of property in that neighbourhood, has recently erected works on a very making district presents. Earl Grenville, who owns an immense extent of property in that neighbourhood, has recently erected works on a very large scale, and the outlay he has incurred must be enormous. The North Staffordshire iron does not command so high a price as that produced in this neighbourhood. Their bars are selling, delivered in Manchester, at from 8t. 10s. to 8t. 15s. Pig-iron fetches 3t. 15s. at the works, and puddle bars 6t. 15s. Large quantities of North Staffordshire ore is brought into this locality, but is mixed with the ironstone of this district in the process of smalling a theorems of the program of the constant of the process of smalling a theorem of the program of the constant of the process of smalling a theorem of the constant of the process of smalling a theorem of the process of smalling a character that iron produced is inferior. Considerable process of smelting, otherwise the iron produced is inferior. Considerable quantities of iron ore are also conveyed here from Frog Hall, in the northeast of the county, several of our ironmasters having mines there.

Little of the Northamptonshire ore appears to be now brought into this Little of the Northamptonshire ore appears to be now brought into this district, it being thought inferior in quality. A very excellent ore, equal to South Staffordshire flats and gubbin, is obtained from Bodworth, near Coventry. The best ore, however, which is brought into the district is the red hematite, from Ulverstone, and other places in Cumberland and Lancashire, which fetches from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ton more than the best qualities of South Stafferdshire ore, and is very largely consumed.

The mention of this ore naturally suggests Mr. Lowe's Local Dues and Shipping Bill. This ore is shipped to ports on the Mersey, and pays a duty of 3d. per ton to the Liverpool Corporation, which is a serious tax upon the iron trade here. The Ironmasters' Association have, therefore, petitioned in favour of Mr. Lowe's measure. Their petition describes—

"The claim of the Corporation of Liverpool to exact these dues as unconstitutions!

petitioned in rayour of Mr. Lowe's measure. Incir petition describes—
"The claim of the Corporation of Liverpool to exact these dues as unconstitutional
in its nature as it is opposed in principle to all recognised law. That the exaction
of such dues preases with peculiar severity on the South Staffordshire iron trade, by
materially increasing the disadvantages under which the export trade of this district
labours from its inland position. That from the great extent of the manufacturing
works of South Staffordshire, and the large proportion of coal which this coal field
contains, as compared with iron ore, the iron-works of this district can only be kept
in full operation by large supplies of iron ore, brought from a considerable distance,"

After referring to the charge on this particular ore, it proceeds :-

After referring to the charge on this particular ore, it proceeds:—

"That the Liverpool Town Dues thus operate injuriously in a twofold manner inpout he trade of this district, by levying a tax, firstly, upon the raw material consumed; and secondly, upon the finished article produced for export from any nort in the estuary of the Mersey. That when the charter under which the Liverpool Corporation claims the right of levying these dues was purchased, the entire iron manufacture of the kingdom did not exceed 20,000 tons per annum, a quantity equal to 1.35th part of the present quantity manufactured in the South Staffordshire district slone; and that this enormous increase could not have been contemplated as possible at the period when the charter was granted, and when the South Staffordshire iron trade, as far as regards any imports or exports, was not in existence. That your potitioners consider the imposition of these Town Dues presses with peculiar severity upon the development of the industrial resources of this district, and hall with satisfaction the introduction by Her Majesty's Government of the Local Dues and Shipping Bill, by which the juar recommendations of the Shipping Dues Commission will be carried into effect, and all taxes uoon ships or shipping not required for the maintenance of port purposes will be abolished."

The industrial and commercial part of the community have certainly

The industrial and commercial part of the community have certainly

The industrial and commercial part of the community have certainly been very tardy in giving their support to a measure so vitally affecting their interests; and it is probable, had Mr. Lowe received the support they could have afforded him when the bill was introduced, it would not have been so long delayed, and its final success perilled.

The conviction that coal must experience a further reduction is universally felt. Within late years, the price has greatly increased, but the development of the resources of the Cannock Chase coal measures is largely augmenting the supply, which is proved by the sale of this coal being now pushed in the district. The Tipton Drainage Association is also efficiently prosecuting its labours, and extensive tracts of valuable coal, long drowned out, will now be rendered available by means of its operations.

drowned out, will now be rendered available by means of its operations. The trade of Walsall is much more active, large orders having recently drowned out, will now be rendered available by means of its operations. The trade of Walsall is much more active, large orders having recently been received from Australia; and the wheel and axle trade of Wednesbury, and other trades of the district are also active.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the first three months of the pre-

sent year give proof of an enormous expansion in our export trade, as pared with last year. Allowing for the five days additional included in the returns for 1856, as compared with 1855—caused by a change of date to which the returns are made up—there is an increase of upwards of 6,000,000% in the exports, which have risen from less than 19,000,000% in the first three months of last year, to 25,000,000% in the present, and which exceed the exports in 1854 by nearly 1,000,000%. In this increased from 177,729%, in 1855, to 240,433%, in 1856. Bar, bolt, and rod, from 688,133% to 1,392,343% Wrought-iron, from 422,544% to 724,120% Cast-there are allowed for the first of ared with last year. Allowing for the five days additional inclu wing a slight falling off, from 138,853l. in 1855, to 125,831l. in the present year.

in the present year.

This large expansion of our foreign trade, coming, as it does, after a period—not yet really past away—when an immense amount of the floating capital of the country has been absorbed for war purposes, may help in no small degree to explain the scarcity of money so nauch complained of, especially when to this is added the large expenditure in France in railways, and other public works, which convert floating into fixed capital, and thus limit the means by which convert floating into fixed capital, and thus limit the means by which convert floating into fixed capital, and thus limit the means by which convert floating into fixed capital, and thus limit the means by which convert floating into fixed capital, and thus limit the means by which convert floating into fixed capitally stated in the case that a single palpable cause is selected to account for any striking phenomenon; and I am convinced that the tightness of the money market has been too exclusively ascribed to the drain caused by the war.

This view receives a strong confirmation, from the fact that Consols at present prices only pay about 3½ per cent. interest; while bills having only a few days to run cannot be discounted at less than 5½. It thus appears that capital, available for commercial purposes, is very scarce, as compared with capital invested on trust, which cannot be so employed, and which is placed in the funds. These indications add weight to your Paris correspondent's warnings to English capitalists not too hastily to invest in continental railways, and especially the numerous schemes which are being brought forward in France. Many thoughtful men look on the present feverish spirit of speculation manifested in that country with some degree of alarm.

degree of alarm.

France, by the way, appears to be greatly increasing her importations of coal and iron, a consequence of the partial reduction of her import tariff. Comparing the imports for the first quarters of 1854-55-56, it appears that coals have increased from 7,550,412 metrical quintals in 1854, and 6.894-559, in 1855, to 273.232 pears that coals have increased from 7,550,412 metrical quintals in 1854, and 6,394,559, in 1855, to 9,672,338, in 1856. Cast iron, in 1854, 219,502 metrical quintals, in 1855, 246,249, and, in 1866, 249,267. Bar iron, during the three years, has increased from 8403 metrical quintals in 1854, to 84,099, in 1855, and to 121,560 in the first three months of 1856. The metrical quintal is 221½ lbs, and may be called 2 cwts. English. Belgium supplies the larger portion of the coal, but England sends about one-fifth; while of the iron, this country sends about the same quantity as France's northern neighbour. This appears to open up a prospect of a larger trade with France, if a more liberal commercial policy should be adopted in that country.

opted in that country.

We have already stated that the American reduction of the duties upon We have already stated that the American reduction of the duties upon in exported from this country would have a material and beneficial influence upon the iron trade of South Staffordshire. This, it is now said, will amount to about 3s. per ton. The duty in America, now levied upon the nott cost at the respective works, being only levied upon the price at the port from which it is shipped, a proportionate advantage will, therefore, be gained by our local manufactures, situated at sogreat a distance as they are from Liverpool, the chief port from which they export to the United States. The pig-makers, whose stocks still continue extremely limited, keep up prices with great firmness, and from the scarcity and dearness of best stone, they appear to be justified in the course which they have adopted. The ironstone introduced into the district from a distance does not answer for best purposes. does not answer for best purposes

does not answer for best purposes.

Inquests on the four men killed by the bursting of a boiler, at Bradley, last week, have resulted in verdicts of "Manslaughter" against the two engineers who had the charge of the boiler at, and just before, the time of the accident. A printer's error in your last has made me say the reverse of what I did actually say respecting the cause of this explosion. I said, it is now well known—perhaps I should have said generally acknowledged by those who have paid attention to the subject—that steam in red-hot boilers accumulates heat without causing any corresponding increase of pressure, until the heat is reduced to a certain point, or the water is disturbed, when this latent heat suddenly generates steam so rapidly as to produce an irresistible increase of pressure.

As this letter has already surpassed my proper limits, I will reserve some remarks on this subject, and on several points suggested by the coroner's enquiry, until next week.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MAY 8.-The settlement of the stock account was a heavy one, and the bulis" had to pay a centage of 10s., and even 12s. 6d.; but as higher prices are looked for here, this centage was readily given. In shares business was rather slack this week, and there were no fluctuations of any importance. The following are the latest quotations, as usual Hibernian Bank, 313; National Bank, 32; Royal Bank, 195; Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Company, 437; Grand Canal Company, 381; Patriotic Insurance, 72; Consumers' Gas Company, 8; Mining Company of Ireland, 137; Wicklow Copper Mine, 29; Cork and Bandon Railway

Patriotic Insurance, 7\(^2\); Consumers Gas Company, 8; Mining Company of Ireland, 13\(^2\); Wicklow Copper Mine, 29; Cork and Bandon Railway, 8\); Cork and Passage, 11\(^2\); Dublin and Drogheda, 63\(^3\); Dublin and Wicklow, 5\(^3\); Great Southern and Western, 51\(^3\); Waterford and Kilkenny, 4\(^3\); Waterford and Limerick, 22\(^3\).

The official manager of the Irish Consols Mining Company has at last taken the necessary steps to bring the affairs of this company to a close, and has been for the last couple of days arguing his case before Master Litton, and having investigated the accounts, seeks to make 5000 of the shares available for a dividend, by compelling the holders to pay up the full value. The parties coming within the manager's application were Sir James C. Chatterton, Major-Goreral, Mr. Macartney, M.P., Sir James Dombraine, and the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, as well as Messra. Lane and Perrirer, all of whom were represented by counsel. The case may be shortly stated, but so far as the investigations have gone it does really seem, if one circumstance be excepted, that the gentlemen I have named had no intention of committing a fraud upon the public, but entered into the speculation with a full belief of its bona fide character. It appears that Messrs. Lane and Perrier, having obtained a lease of the mines in question, entered into an arrangement with the promoters to make an assignment of the lease to a company for 10,000\(^4\), to be paid by 10,000 shares, which it was understood were not to be placed upon the market for a certain time. It then appears that a Mr. Ratabone, one of directors, and since a bankrupt, called upon Messrs. Lane and Perrier, and stated that the directors equived, for their trouble in acting, 5000 of the 10,000 shares they had received for the lease; these they gave accordingly, and of those 5000 shares Sir J. C. Chatterton received 630, Mr. Macartney 645, and Sir J. Dombraine 306; and the official manager affirms that the parties who have received those shares for nothing have

money was applied. We must believe him; and he may himself have been entirely imposed upon by parties acting behind the scenes. One point seems ascertained—namely, that Sir J. C. Chatterton, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Rathbone, to whom I have before referred, signed the cheques for this amount. If so, they must, and justly so, be held liable for the full amount, with interest. I await the Master's judgment in these cases, which will be highly important, and of which I shall take care to give you a summary.

which will be highly important, and of which I shall take care to give you a summary.

The Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company have received 4000% from the Dublin and Drogheda and Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Companies, in consideration of which two directors from each of the latter companies have been added to the board of the former company, and every exertion is now being made to push the completion of the line to Enniskillen, and from thence it is understood to continue it to Sligo. This will open up important communication with the West, and also between the midland and northern counties.

The statement of accounts of the General Mining Company for Ireland will be placed in the hands of the shareholders by the end of the week. I do not expect that it will be so satisfactory as might be wished, though the returns from one part of the property will show a considerable increase: it must be recollected also that it was the winter half-year. I will defer any remarks till the document itself appears.

METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCI

MAY 7.—The Mining Interest has given a slight sign of vitality, b meetings have been held, and the statement of accounts published of the meetings have been held, and the statement of accounts published of the Tenes (Algerian) Copper Mines Company, and of the Societed Analys of the Loire Mines. The Tenes Mines produced, in 1854, 950 kila of the Loire Mines. The Tenes Mines produced in 1854, 950 kila of the Loire Mines. The Sense produced of the Septemes (French) Relation Works. The sales produced 74,458 frs. On Dec. 31, 1854, 950 kila of ore, valued at 133,687 frs., were lying at the surface. The many du Gorges, which would have necessitated an outlay of 24,000. Uninteresting the rich lodes of Boukandach and Capturately, the capital of the company had been compromised by most in tunately, the capital of the company had been compromised by most is natrous failures. Loans were impossible to be obtained. The company was obliged to keep within very narrow limits, as regards working a sold 198 tons of ore for 34,811 frs., and has remaining on the ground in the statement published by the company should at 78,710 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced a 5,829 frs., so that there is every probability of the company should at 18,510 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced a 5,829 frs., so that there is every probability of the company should at 18,510 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,510 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,510 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,510 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. The deficit has consequently been reduced at 18,610 frs. T [We have received a mass of valuable information, commercial and scientific, it are correspondent, which we shall give in our next Journal.]

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The returns of the New York Banks on the 5th of April, show an isrease of loans to a point never before reached. It will be remember that the greatest expansion of the same institutions in 1855, was in $\Lambda_{\rm lig}$ that the greatest expansion of the same that the street rate at that the last, when the loans reached \$101,000,000: the street rate at that the last, when the loans reached \$101,000,000: the street rate at that the last, when the loans reached \$101,000,000: the street rate at that the for prime endorsed bills did not exceed 7 per cent. From August 18,4 gradual reduction of the loans followed from week to week, and a contain increase in the rates of discount; so that on Nov. 10 the loans had fills to \$92,500,000, and money had risen in value to 12 per cent. per annua. Since Dec. 1, a reverse movement has taken place. It now remains to be seen whether, under the new conditions of trade, this expansion can be continued for months without reaction: continued for months without reaction :-

Specie. Circulation, 14,649,245 ... 7,610,106 ... 8,088,608 ... 8,347,980 BOSTON BANKS. 51,969,730 ... 3,540,795 ... 7,349,317 ... 15,645,63 52,464,406 ... 4,418,250 ... 7,134,484 ... 15,846,63

March 8, 1856.... 31,930,000 April 5, 1856..... 31,960,000 Exchange on London is 9 1-2 per cent., or \$4.87 to the 1l. stering, irst class endorsed paper, four to six months, sells at 7 1-2 per cent; ans of four months, with approved collateral, at 9 per cent.; moneyo

Bansa.—Transactions light; prices well sustained, with an increase demand since the dividend. The following dividends were paid on the lat April:—Atlantic, 3 per cent.; Broadway, City, Columbian, Commera, Eliot, Granite, Howard, Maverick, National, North, N. America, State. lat April: —Attainer, and Maverick, National, North, N. America, Stat. Eliot, Granite, Howard, Maverick, National, North, N. America, Stat. Washington, and Webster, 3 1-2 per cent; Massachusetts, 3 1-5 per cent; Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Faneuil Hall, Globe, Hamilton, Mechanic Merchants, New England, Shawmut, Traders, Tremont, and Linia, 4pr cent.; Boylston, Shoe and Leather Dealers, 4 1-2 per cent.; Excharg, Freeman's, Market, and Suffolk, 5 per cent.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—The Boston Manufacturing Compay have declared a dividend of \$20 per share. The demand for domestic cottons for export continues. There were shipped from Boston to foreign controls of the control of

nave decision of the continues. There were shipped from Bos ports from Jan. 1 to April 10, 13,100 packages. Same timpackages. From New York, to April 8, 10,026 packages. Same time 1855, 415 packages. From New York, to April 8, 10,026 packages. Same time, 1855, 6569 packages.

LAND STOCKS.—The only movement has been in Essex, which has the

LAND STOCKS.—Ine only movement has been in Essex, which assivanced \$3\$ per share.

Bonds.—The market in these securities has been extremely inactin,
A small amount have changed hands at lower prices. The coupon for
Cet. 1, 1855, on Ogdensburgh first mortgage was paid on the 1st inst. It
being generally understood that the trustees anticipated the earnings of
the road to pay them, no improvement in the price of the bonds took plac.

RALLEADS.—A slight improvement in the dividend roads may be seen.

RAILROADS.—A slight improvement in the dividend roads may be noticed. A growing case in the money market, with the expectation of a reased receipts, has made a small demand. Nashua and Lowell advance from \$80 to \$86 on the announcement that the May dividend would be per cent., and that the company was freed from debt.

MINES .- The very satisfactory result from the working of the Cliffand Minesota Mines during 1855, have attracted the attention of many, who have hitherto regarded mining at Lake Superior as too hazardous for the investment of any considerable amount of capital. Apparently a considerable number of floating shares of both companies have recently been taken up by new purchasers for permanent investment. This demand may have carried the prices of each stock to figures from which there may be temporarily a slight reaction, but in view of the continued increase of product, and the vast quantities of metal exposed to view, there can be adoubt of the much greater value than that indicated by the present quantities. The following statistics from Mr. J. D. Whitney's Metallie Wealth of the United States, and from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show the time to be not far distant when the United States will furnish more copper than can be consumed within their own limits. In 1830 the whole amount of copper produced in every part of the world, excepting China, was estimated at 25,500 tons; of which, Great Britain produced 51 7-10ths per cent.; Chili, 8-10ths of 1 per cent.; and the United States and Canada, 2-10ths of 1 per cent., or 50 tons. In 1853, the total product, as above, had increased to 55,700 tons; of which Great Britain furnished 26 per cent.; Chili, 25 1-10th per cent.; and the United States and Canada, 3 6-10ths per cent., or 2000 tons. Of these 2000 tons 1297 of 2240 lbs., or 1453 of 2000 lbs., were the product of the mines at Lake Superior. The result at Lake Superior for 1856,—not yet correctly secretained,—cannot have been less than 3000 tons, valued at \$1.500,000; equal to the amount imported into this country from Chili in 1852. have hitherto regarded mining at Lake Superior as too hazardous for the -cannot have been less than 3000 tons, value equal to the amount imported into this country from Chili in 1852.

A very large proportion of the exports of 1855 was on account of the traordinary demand for nic conner for were purposed in France. A very large proportion of the exports of 1855 was on account of the extraordinary demand for pig copper for war purposes in France.

Pittsburgh (CLIFF).—Since March 14, the stock advanced to \$230. This rise was too rapid, and although no sales have been reported at a lower price, \$215 has been the highest price since April 1. The yield for February was 127 tops. The difference in quantity raised, in favour of the Minesota Mine, arises not from the superior richness of the latter, but from the inadequate machinery and manner of developing the former. Energetic improvements are progressing, which will produce visible issults in 1857.

Minesota.—The announcement of a dividend of \$200,000 (\$10 pt

sults in 1857.

Minesora.—The announcement of a dividend of \$200,000 (\$10 per share) carried the market price to \$70. A slight decline has taken place, but no considerable quantity can be bought at \$69. The product for February was 153 tons.

ROCKLAND. - The entire probability of this mine being, in a very few

ROCKLAND.—The entire probability of this mine being, in a very true further assessments, has caused this stock to advance firmly to \$19.

ISLE ROYALE.—The annual meeting was held on April 19. The directors reported that the mine had cost \$237,958, of which \$168,000 were received from assessments. The construction account is now closed. There are cash assets sufficient to pay expenses until the middle of Maj, at which time there will be not less than 100 tons of copper ready for shipment, worth \$40,000. All doubts as to the true character of the metalliferous deposits on the company's location are now removed. The driftings now making on the third level (some 20 feet from the surfact prove conclusively the existence of a true vein of extraordinary with and rich in barrel and stamp copper. A dividend will be carned this yes.

NORTH AMERICAN (SOUTH CLIFF).—The annual report shows the following results for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855:—Aggregate of experience of the provent of the provent assessments and sales of shares, \$241,592; from sales of capper, \$259,163-02: leaving a balance of indebtodness of \$53,916-47. This because is reduced by available assets to \$26,321-63. The improved appearance of the mine warrants the expectation of payment of this indebted ness, and the current expenses of the year, from the product of 1856.

COPPER FALLS.—The certainty of another assessment of \$2 per share.

1856.

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This becoved appearable indebted of 1856.

\$2 per share

resis scivity in transactions. The mines of this company were orisely laid out on an immense scale, as they were expected to yield mass sally laid out on an immense scale, as they were expected to yield mass per in shandance. Such, certainly, were the indications in 1853 and But the yield of 1854, estimated at 200 tons of ingot copper, proved its 72 tons. The shipments of 1855 were only 145 tons of unrefined. be let 72 tons. The shipments of 1855 were only 145 tons of unrefined. The resid since the close of navigation, mainly from stamp work, has been resid to the location (a tract of about seven square miles), worthy of a resid of the location (a tract of about seven square miles), worthy of a resid of the location. There has been result in the second of the se

enic at the location to the product has been much disappointment among flarse Consolidated.—There has been much disappointment among flarse Consolidated his mine has not long since shown more profitable shrwholders that this mine has not long since shown more profitable shrwholders that this mine has proved to be mainly stamp like Up to this time, the product has proved to be mainly stamp like Many vexatious and, to some extent, unavoidable delays, the has been started, and by the opening of navigation, it will satisfact the capital of the Miners' Bank from \$200.000 to determined constantively whether the vein-stuff will pay for working.

The bill to increase the capital of the Miners' Bank from \$200,000 to one has been passed; it is anticipated that the additional capital will result subscribed, and that the operations of the bank will produce a deal effect.

rightly supervised.

fr. Wa. McLain, from Egypt, North Carolina, has been lecturing on fedul effect.

fr. Wa. McLain, from Egypt, North Carolina, has been lecturing on sewly-discovered bituminous coal field of that district. Mr. McLain sewly-discovered bituminous coal field of that district. Mr. McLain sewly at the several seams, then actively engaged in exploring and developing the several seams, safe was sunk to a depth of rather more than 65 fms., where a seam safe was sunk to a depth of rather more than 65 fms., where a seam seam was found, 20 inches thick. A boring carried still lake, a second seam was found, 20 inches thick. A boring carried still lake, a second seam suderlie a surface of nearly 300 square miles, and, consessed, must contain a large amount of coal.

Not Icrk, April 15.

Dupper, Perkins, & Sayles, Not Icrk, April 15.

DUPRE, PERKINS, & SAYLES, limit for, April 15.

DUPRE, PERKINS, & SAYLES, limit for more important patented inventions, which have been resity secured in this country, are the following:—

fr. P. M. Hutton, of Troy, New York—for making iron pavement, of reastes of iron plates, one resting on the other; for fastening the two restogether vertically by a three-way adjustable key, or similar consists of the lower plates, and holes cast in the upper plates, i corresponding thereto; and for arranging the two courses, so that the informed by the edges with the upper course of plates are in no case allel to the joints of the lower course of plates, and where the joints is two courses of plates cross each other, they do so at right angles. It. L. Alexandre, of New York City—an ingenious contrivance for resting the motion of propelling buckles, by the combined action of spring da, inclines, and rollers.

It. J. W. Hoard, of Providence, Rhode Island—an improved pile driver, a which he anticipates the most favourable results.

sin science, and rollers.

It. J. W. Hoard, of Providence, Rhode Island—an improved pile driver, which he anticipates the most favourable results.

It. L. Paige, of Cavendish, Vermont—an arrangement of levers and ing, applicable to the brakes of railway carriages having swivelling of frames. The invention consists of two levers, crossing each other lawking on a common fulcrum, having springs between them and on saits sides of the fulcrum, connecting both arms of the longer of the ilvers with the draft chain or rods of two windlasses, situate at optic each of the carriage body or platform, and connecting the two arms he older lever with the draft rods or chains of the brake lever.

Issue, O. M. Stillman and S. Wilcox, jun., of Westerly, Rhode Island sussimprovements in steam-boilers, consisting of such an arrangement a sries of vertical coils of different diameters, that when placed one in the other spaces shall be left between, thereby forming flues, which we fire to act on each side of said coils; and also the arrangement, exhibitation with the coils, of a reservoir or boiler placed within the er oil, so that the greatest effect of heat will be obtained.

It. H. O. Perry, of Buffalo, New York—an improved valve motion for illaing engines, an ingenious arrangement, in connection with a loosely side hollow-throated and partially revolving valve, but does not in vay clash with the numerous contrivances for improvements in the motion of oscillating engines which have hitherto been patented.

It. G. A. Gardner, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania—rock-drilling machines mining purposes, which are exciting some attention, and are coming ogneral use for tunnelling and shafting. By the smallest machine, in wights but 80 lbs., a man can drill a hole in conglomerate 1½ in. m. and 6 in, depth per hour; it strikes 180 blows per minute, the blows in other contributions of an India-rubber spring. The mais drills equally well at any angle.

THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

bders from the United States for bars are coming in rather better to the t-class houses, and though some of the inferior makers are not really lloff for orders, there is less to complain of, and the demand for sheets plates has improved since last week. There is also a freshening of the amongst the ironfounders for work of all kinds for the home market.

spaces as improved since hast week. There is also a treshening of iters amongst the ironfounders for work of all kinds for the home market. girm, of mine quality, is firm in price, and the stocks are not increasing. afterion, which, by the bye, is being produced in greater quantities as was ever before known, is not so easy of sale, nor does its price keep in proportion with that of the best markets.

Cal is easier, and can be obtained by the manufacturers without difficulty—s atte of things which did not exist at all during the last two is. Mine is being raised in large quantities in North Staffordshire, and a sellers are pressing it upon the market. The North Staffordshire pigs not coming into South Staffordshime at all, nor is it likely any will self-south pigs keep their present price. There is no probability of colliers in Scotland going to their work, unless at old rates, at present; as some of the furnaces are being blown out, and the masters seem femiled not to give way, their market will be ill supplied, the stock initiabed, and prices higher. To the dealers in scrip or warrants, this lib immaterial, as any quantity can be produced on paper, and this bestude for stock with our friends on the other side the Tweed kept up, half the furnaces in Scotland are blown out.

I m glad to say our market is entirely free from speculators, and whattie being done is of a legitimate character.—Ironmaster.—Worcester word, of this day.

Ist Ison Trade.—The following is a weekly report, to 5th May, varied to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the scipal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be the Iroa Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

PACTS TAKEN IN GLASGOW.—15,000 tons water-pipes, for Bombay recast-iron bridge, for Belize, Honduras.

FIRITS TAKEN IN GLASOOW.—15,000 tons washing of the control of the

The state of the second of the

be used, by their being so placed that the broader ends are brought to-gether. Through the centre of these springs passes the rod carrying the buffer, such rod being furnished with a stud, in order that the springs may have full effect.

THE KIBBLESWORTH BOILER EXPLOSION-APRIL 24, 1856.

The inquest upon this occasion, whereat the two firemen were both killed, possessed unusual interest, inasmuch as a similar accident occurred at the neighbouring boiler on Sept. 19 last. This enquiry, although attended

possessed unusual interest, inasmuch as a similar accident occurred at the neighbouring boiler on Sept. 19 last. This enquiry, although attended with some discordant evidence, yet elicited a greater accumulation of facts than is generally forthcoming. The boiler was 25 ft. in length, and 5 ft. 4 in. in diameter, built with \(\frac{1}{2}\)-in. plates, the usual steam pressure being 30 lbs. per inch, and four working boilers being conjoined.

The evidence went to show that a change of attendance took place at 7 o'clock, a.m.; at a quarter to 9, one of the men in charge reported that all was right, and was succeeded in the attendance by his partner, who was also under the impression that the boiler was regularly taking its feed. However, something had gone wrong in this respect, or great oversight had been committed, for at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock the boiler exploded, a feed having been put on a very few minutes previous, both by admission and by the open state of the feed-cock. The boiler was torn into three parts, the heaviest being thrown to the distance of 100 yards, and all the other boilers violently moved from their place.

The feed pipe was guarded against priming into any other boiler by a flap, as recommended at the former inquest, but it had only one float to denote the state of the water in the boiler, although fitted up with steam indicators. The appearance of the boiler, and many concurrent facts, left not the least doubt that the boiler had been excessively heated from want of water, at the time when the last feed was turned on.

The boiler had been leaking a little some days previous, but that was not considered at all incidental to the explosion, excepting that they had introduced some meal and other substances into the force pump for the stoppage of the leak, which might probably have affected the valve through which it was to pass into the boiler, and so deceived the overlooker as to the feed actually passing.

Some engineers were examined, who found that one of the plates at the

stoppage of the leak, which higher, and so deceived the overlooker as to the feed actually passing.

Some engineers were examined, who found that one of the plates at the bottom of the boiler, 5 ft. long, had been imperfectly manufactured, and had become blushed and very brittle; it was blown entirely away from the rivets, which bespoke weakness, and a neighbouring plate exhibited a remarkable phenomenon, having in its centre two slits, 3 or 4 in. long, as if a sharp instrument had been thrust through, and which may possibly be attributed to some electric agency at the period of the explosion. All were of opinion that the boiler was greatly above the required strength, and that the accident had occurred from introducing water into a boiler parts of which must have been nearly red hot; but the possibility of the float (or index of the quantity of water) having perchance gone wrong, was taken to excuse such a verdict as manslaughter. It was suggested, and agreed, that each boiler be fitted up with duplicate floats, as formerly advised; also that a water guage be applied to each boiler.

MATTHIAS DUNN, Mine Inspector.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of April :-

Newcastle Seaham Sunderland Hartlepool & West Har Stockton and Middlesbr		33,063 52,719 64,064	Scotch		6:		Tons. 795 972 16,060 2,245 1,659
Total Total imported in							256,068 268,453
0	omparativ	Statem	ent of 1855	and 1856.			
Imported from 1st Jan	uary to 30t	h April,	1856Sh	ips 3718	1	,075,30	1 tons.
Imported from 1st Jan	uary to 30t	h April,	1855	3404	********	970,23	0 ,,
Increase of ships	and tons .	********		314		105,07	ī

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of April :-

North-Western 29,370 3 Great Western 47,800 9 Eastern Counties 8.663 15	4,908 0 726 10
Eastern Counties 8,663 15 Total by railway in April, 1856	91,468 17
Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th April, 1856	
Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th April, 1555	309,191 2
Increase in the year 1856_railways	111.318 0

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. SMITH, Aston, near Birmingham: Manufacture of steel wire for musical and other purposes.—E. R. SOUTHBY, Bulford, Amesbury: Coating iron with copper.—J. Demain, Markington: Connecting railway carriages.—W. ROUTLEDGE, Salford: Construction of steam-engine and other boilers to prevent explosions.—W. Annitage, and H. Lea, Faraley Iron Works, Farnley, near Leeds: Manufacture of iron.—W. WILKINSO, Hull: Improvements in steam-engines.—G. Lurio, Hanover, residing in Paris: Improvements in the process of manufacturing saltpetre.—W. TYHERKISOH, Birmingham: A new or improved method of coating or covering iron, or articles of iron, with copper, or alloys of copper.—E. V. Gardele, Norkfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital: Improvements in furnaces.—P. W. Barlow, Great George-street, Westminster: Scansoning timber.—C. Monder, Rue de l'Echaquier, Paris, and South-street, Finsbury: Rotatory steam-engines.—T. WILKES, Birmingham: Manufacturing tubes of copper and alloys of copper.—R. Hazand, Timentt-place, Strand: A heat extractor for extracting the beat from the smoke or heated gases in its passage from boilers, stores, or furnaces to the chimney, and rendering the economised heat available for drying and warming purposes.—P. Heyns, Poplar: Railway wheels.—S. Mellon, Salford, Lancaster, and T. Young, Manchester: Machinery for supplying water to steam-boilers.—A. Syraoss, George-street, Manison House, and E. Burgess, Clerkenwell; green: Instruments for ascertaining and indicating heat, and also in the parts for making and breaking contact in electric circuits used therewith.—P. and G. Brown, Liverpool: Apparatus applicable to furnaces, fire-grates, fire-places, or stoves, for the purposes of economising fuel and heat.—Jouns Sinak Permino, Radellife, Lancaster: Chairs for railways.—D Brown, Smethwick: Joining the rails of railways.—F. Allana and D. Berhunk, Cambridge-trace, Hyde Park: Apparatus for be production of steam, and in apparatus employed in its a

SEPARATING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. John Mitchell, of Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate, obtained provisional protection for improvements in apparatus for washing and amalgamating ores and other matters, consisting of an arrangement which causes the pulverised ores, and matters which causes the pulverised ores, and matters which are to be washed or a managamated, to be moved together with the fluid in troughs by acrews. For this purpose, two troughs are formed side by side, parallel to each other. These troughs are divided by a partition of such a height that the current of fluid and matters under process may pass from trough to trough. In the two troughs are two screws revolving in opposite directions; or they are otherwise so made that the fluid and matters under process in one trough may be moved in an opposite direction to the fluid and matters under process in the other trough.

SEPARATING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. W. F. Newton, patent

species in one trough may be moved in an opposite direction to the fluid and matters upder process in the other trough.

SEPARATING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. W. E. Newton, patent agent, in consequence of a communication, obtained provisional protection for imploved machinery for this purpose. The invention consists in the use of a metabasin, which is supported at its centre by a ball and socket joint, and by a bed (over which it rolls) set below the basin, a rocking and gyrating motion being imparted to the basin by the revolving of the crusher ball contained therein; in the use of an arm furnished with an antifriction roller, which runs over a flange formed on the edge of the basin for depressing the side of the basin immediately in front of the crushing bull, in combination with a second or supplemental ball in the oasin, arranged in such a way as to follow the crusher ball always down the inclined plane of the basin, and thereby, by its connection with the opposite end of the cross head of the depressing arm, assisting the basin in its gyrating motion, while at the same time the crusher ball is assisted in crushing the ores; and in a peculiar construction of amalgamating mill, which is capable of receiving through a hollow central shaft the wash of the crusher basin, the metalliferous portions of which are ground and agitated in contact with a volume of quicksilver confined by a barrel surrounding the millsomes. To this central shaft the runner stone is keyed, and above the stone is a cross head, to ose extremity of which a bracket is attached for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket is attached for carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket is attached to carrying a rake, and to the other a bracket is attached for

TAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for SLOW GROWN SOUND LARCH SLEEPERS, delivered at the Bury Station within two mouths from this date. Each selecter to be stripped of its bark, and measure not less than 10 in. × 5 in. at the smaller end. and be 9 ft. long. The number required is 10,000, but tenders will be received from parties willing to supply smaller quantities. Scaled tenders, endorsed "Tender for Steepers," to be delivered to the undersigned before Ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th inst.

Bury, Lancashire, May 5, 1856.

By order,

MYLES FENTON, Sec.

AST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for 1500 tens of MALLEABLE IRON RAILS; 500 tens of CHAIR CASTINGS; specifications and drawings for which may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Bury Station. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Rails, te.," to be delivered to the undersigned before Ten o'clock in the morning of the 9th inst.

By order, MYLES FENTON, Sec.

Bury, Lancashire, May 5, 1856. Bury, Lancashire, May 5, 1856.

ANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The above company have ON SALE a NUMBER of LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, suitable for branch lines and mineral traffic.—For permission to view, and further particulars, apply to Mr. JENKINS, the company's compositive supervisendent, at the Workshops, Miles Flatting, near Manchester, Manchester, April 8, 1856.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable BARYTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to rail way and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface, The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addrossed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fieet-street, London.

WANTED, for a TIN MINE in CORNWALL, a thoroughly experienced MINE AGENT, who understands it and copper (particularly tin), hesides dressing ores, and all other mining work.—Apply, by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Mesars. Henry and Edward Chease, 17, Grace-church-street, London.

WANTED, at Midsummer, an active, industrious man, of good address, as TRAVELLER. One who is willing to devote his best energies to the duties of his situation, and who under stands the trade, will meet with liberal treatment and constant employment—Apply, by letter, stating reference and the amount of salary required, to George ABTINGSTALL and Co., Warrington, Manufacturers of Flour Dressing Machines, Corn Screen, Separators, &c.; also, Machine Wire and Brushes; Extra Strong Square Screen Wire, woven to cover any size of cylinder in one sheet; Wire Kiln Floors, woven in sheets 3 ft. 6 in. wide, &c. General Brush Manufacturers.

OAL FIELD WANTED.—WANTED TO LEASE, a COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, connected by rail or tramroad with a good shipping port. The seams of coal, which must be bituminous coal, fit for household and steam purposes, must lie near the surface, so that the outlay on the colliery may not exceed from £10,000 to £15,000.—Particulars to be sent to Mesars. Thomson, Debenham, and Brown, solicitors, Salter's Hall, London.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION OF ALL THE METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. CALVERT'S LATEST DISCOVERIES enable him to TREAT ORES at the MOUTH of the MINE, thereby saving the great expense of carriage and fuel. His process is inexpensive, and entirely supersedes the disadvantages of the old acid method. Those who wish to avail themselves of this important invention, can apply to Mr. Henson, 113, Strand, London.

DEDFORD CONSOLS.—Mr. CHARLES D. BUTT, of 15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has definitely arranged for the majority of the shares in this mine; and the OFFICIAL BUSINESS will henceforth be CONDUCTED in his OFFICES. Vigorous measures will immediately be taken for carrying out the mining operations to the best advantage.

CLD TOLGUS UNITED.—ONE, TWO, or THREE (512ths) SHARES WANTED.—Apply to Mr. John Williams, 11, Highbury-grove, Highbury, London. Price not to exceed £50 per share.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete: adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 6-horse ENGINE, HIGH-PRESSURE, stroke 20 in.; price £60, without boiler.—For further particulars, address J. E. Mare and Co., engineers, Plymouth.

NGINE, &c.—FOR SALE, a DOUBLE BLOWING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, steam cylinders 36, and blowing cylinders 72 in. each; fly-wheel 20 ft. diameter, with grates and bare; and three boilers of Staffordshire plates, each 28 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.; built by Davies, of Tipton; has done little work, and is nearly as good as new. Also, MAIN BLAST PIPES and BRANCHES for THREE PURNACES, all of malleable iron.—Inspection of the articles, and further particulars, may be had on application to the Manager, at Cefn Works, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

CHURNET VALLEY, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO RATE OF IRON ORE MINING SETT.—
FOR DISPOSAL, on most advantageous terms, a SETT, situated in the Churnet Valley, North Staffordshire, of the celebrated HYDRATE OF IRON ORE. Royally low. Any one with from £1500 to £2000 at their disposal might make it yield a large profit. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.—For further particulars and to treat, apply, by letter, stating real name and address, to "A. Z.," Box 108, Post-office, Birmingham.

OLLIERY.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, with immediate possession, the LADVSHORE COLLIERY, situate in Little Sever, on the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal; distant from Manchester eight miles, from Bolton four, and from Bury four. The colliery is in full work in the Three Yards, the Four Feet, the Old Doe, and the Quarters Mines; and preparations are nearly completed for raising a large quantity of the Trencher Bone Mine in addition. Apply to Mr. James Paramon, the manager, at the colliery; to Mr. Joseph Jackson, mining engineer, Bolton; and to the owner, John Ferturer, Esq., Waterhead, Ambleside.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Crewell, in the parish of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, containing upwards of 300 acres. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment, being situated on a branch of the Milford Haven, within a short distance of the terminus of the South Wales Railway.—For further particulars, apply to T. M. Mariott, Esq., 1, Lancaster-place, London; James Summers, Esq., Haverfordwest; or Mr. James Wilson, mineral surveyor, &c., Underwood, near Haverfordwest.

Underwood, May 6, 1856.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE neculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to The BRITHDIR COLLIERY AND COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthehire.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s. To be had of the maker, John Davis, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES, REDRUTH, CORNWALL — FIVE to ELEVEN SHARES WANTED, at £32 10s.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Harrison, 12, Alfred-street, I-slington.—London, May 8, 1856.

POR SALE.—50 South Cuddra, 16s.; 10 Swanpool, £5; 50 Great Hewas, 4s.; 2 Trelawny, £30; and 50 Gawton United, 14s, per share.—Apply to "G. N.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FEW VALUABLE SHARES IN MINES PAYING DIVIDEND, and PROGRESSIVE, TO BE SOLD.—Apply to "The Secretary, Mining Assoion and General Agency Office," 11, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.

The HOLDERS OF SHARES in this MINE may HEAR of a PURCHASE in application, with price, to "S. N.," care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-st., City

ENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at their office, 23, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on Monday, the 2d June next, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the accounts of the half-year, ending 2d April last.

2. To elect nine directors, three trustees, and one or more auditors, of the company for the ensuing year. The ballot-box for which election will close precisely at Three o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

To transact the general Lusiness of the company. MICHAEL BIRD, Sec. May 7, 1856.

TOPIAPO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the quarter ending 31st of December last, at the rate of FOURTEEN PER CENT. per annum, is PAYABLE on such shares as are held in London, on presentation of the certificates of shares, at the office of the Copiapo Mining Company, 2, New Broad-street.

WM. WHEELWRIGHT. London, May 8, 1857.

RAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—SHAREHOLDERS are invited to INSPECT the DIRECTORS' REPORT, to be presented at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the company on the 21st inst.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, May 9, 1856.

OYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have made a CALL upon the sharenoiders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before
the 10th day of May now.

holders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's camers on or expected 10th day of May next.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th of May will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—83, Broad-street-buildings, March 7, 1856.

THE BRITISH WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE BRITISH WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES,—CENTRAL CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD.

Capital £100,000, is 10,000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit on registration £2 per share.

NAMUEL BARKER, Est., Mexborough House, near Rotherham.

JOHN W. DAY, Esq., Pelaw House, Durham.

JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Rotherham.

JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Rotherham.

JOHN DONESON, Esq., Salter, Birmingham.

JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., Wath-upon-Dearne, near Rotherham.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company.

JOHN SOLICITORS—Messrs. Nicholson and Elingard; Wath, near Rotherham; Messrs.

Colmore and Beale, Birmingham.

Secretary (pro tem.)—Mr. John Hewett, Central Chambers, High-street, Sheffield.

A payment of £2 per share will be required on the complete registration of the com-any, and the remainder of the capital will be called up from time to time in calls not sceeding the sum of £3 per share, and at intervals not less than three months; but ny shareholder desirous to pay up the whole of his shares at once, may do so upon uch terms as the directors and parties may agree upon. Applications for shares, and for the prospectus of the company, may be made to any f the following parties: -viz., To the solicitor; the secretary, at the offices of the company; Mesers, Moork and Cara, stock and sharebrokers, 61, Threadneedle-street, condon; Mr. John Watson, stock and sharebroker, Sheffield; Mr. J. W. Hamilton, tock and sharebroker, 18, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; or, to Messrs. J. Waigar ad Sons, railway carriage builders, Birmingham.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED MINES, CHRISTOW, DEVON.—The Committee invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the follow-

AND AND ADAMS UNITED MINES, Office 18 DEVON.—The Committee invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the follow-loads of half-round Norway timber, to average 12 to 13 ft., at per foot, dozen of candles, at per dozen.

cwts of tailow, at per cwt.

he timber to be delivered free at Teignmouth within one month from date of tender, and the other articles to be delivered, as required, in Exeter, or at the mines, hin two months from date of tender.

enders to be sent to the office, 21, Southernhay, Exeter, on or before Monday, the May, 1856.

May, 1856.

This "Cash on delivery, 2½ per cent. off; or, bill at four months from delivery.

REAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—At the HALF-TYEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held at the offices, 47, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1856, The secretary read the notice convening the meeting; and the minutes of the last half-yearly general meeting, which were confirmed.

The secretary read a report from Mr. Shaw, and also one from Capt. S. S. Bice, the newly appointed agent.

Mr. Wright, one of the auditors of the company, read a statement of accounts for the past half-year.

Mr. Wright, one of the difference accounts for the past half-year.

he past haif-year.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wright, and resolved:—
That the reports and accounts, as now read to the meeting, be approved, received
and adopted.

That the reports and accounts, as now read to the meeting, to epiters, and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. England, and resolved:

That, in order to give time to make up and adult the half-yearly accounts ending the half september, the usual six monthly general meetings be held about the midle of the months of May and November.

Moved by Ar. Wright, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:

That the committee of management be, and are hereby, authorised to receive, in one or more payments, the full amount of 20s. per share on the new shares of the mompany, and to pay interest on the same at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the date of receipt of such payment.

Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:

That the committee of management be, and are hereby, authorised, in accordance with the second call remain unpaid.

Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Boyes, and resolved:

the committee of management be authorised to take such proceedings, in rethe serious injury caused to the mine by the Cornwall Railway, as they may sed to adopt.

o adopt. nd and Mr. Read having retired from the committee of management by

Mr. England and Mr. Read having retired from the committee of management by rotation, it was—
Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and resolved:—
That Mr. England be re-elected a director of the company.
Moved by Mr. Charles, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
That Mr. Read be re-appointed a director of the company.
Mr. Wright tertiring from his position as one of the auditors of the company, it was—
Moved by Mr. Charles, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
That Mr. Wright be re-appointed an auditor of the company.
Moved by Mr. Shipton, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and resolved:—
That the thanks of this meeting be given to the company for the past six months.
Moved by Mr. Shipton, seconded by Mr. Moxey, and resolved:—
That a vote of thanks be given to the auditors for their services to the company.
Moved by Mr. Shipton, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
That a vote of thanks be given to the auditors for their services to the company.
Moved by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Shipton, and resolved:—
That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.
April 30, 1836.

II. C. MANUEL, Sec.

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair. April 30, 1856.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Chancellorwille Freehold Gold Mining Company, while preparing to lay before the shareholders an elaborate report, deem it desirable, as much delay has unavoidably occurred, to put forward a few general facts, with reference to their proceedings since their last statement.
The directors are happy to be able to say that the stability and permanent success of this undertaking are now placed beyond doubt or uncertainty.
Some montus have elapsed since the directors received considerable consignments of the ore, in consequence of their determination that its reduction and the extraction of the gold and silver it was known to contain should take place in England, rather than on the estate itself, away from their more direct control. Repeated assays of the ore thus received, made by the most eminent analytical chemiets, at once confirmed the original reports of its value.
The great difficulty with which the directors had to contend—a difficulty which is now entirely overcome—arcse from the non-existence of any machinery by which positive results could be arrived at, on a scale sufficiently large to establish an average, and at a remunerative cost. They also felt themselves bound to give a trial to various propositions rands by gentlemen who believed that they possessed the means of arriving at the desired result.

A reduction of the ore has been made upon a quantity so large as to establish a fair average, with such a yield of gold, and at such a cost of reduction, as more than to justify all anticipations, and to render the success of the undertaking a matter of errainty. In the meantime, the directors are making arrangements for the regular transmission of the ore, and for its reduction on a scale commensurate with the exact expenses, and the average profit.

The directors have also the satisfaction to add, that there will be no necessity for any i

UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. For promoting a system of banking, whereby customers of the bank are entitled to bonus by way of interest, estimated after the rate of 50 per cent. of the nett profits, without any liability as partners.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed capital, 2500,000. —Paid-up capital, £150,000.

The number of shareholders being 549, whose names and addresses are published.

The number of shareholders being 549, whose names and addresses are published. This BANK is NOW OPEN, at the Chief Offices, Unity-buildings, No. 10, Cannonstreet, City; and at the Leicus'er-square Branch, No. 1, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed upon the minimum monthly balances, where the balance has not been below £300 at any time during the half-year; 1 per cent. when the balance is below £300. Accounts a add up each half-year ending 36th June and 31st December.

DEFOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Amounts from £5 and upwards will be taken upon deposit at call, and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. below the rate of discount at the Bank of England, but the maximum not to exceed 5 per cent. This rate of interest uniformly exceeds that allowed by the Savings' Banks, while the system presents the additional advantage, that the amount deposited, or any part thereof, can always be removed without notice.

Money will be received on deposit, for fixed periods, at rates to be agreed upon.

wi hout notice.
will be received on deposit, for fixed periods, at rates to be agreed upon. Money will be received on deposit, for axea perious, at races to be agreed uponDISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE UNITY BANK.

Interest to customers in proportion to profits. Non-liability of customers.

In additi m to the above-named fixed rate of interest upon accounts current, there
will be paid, after each half-yearly meeting, as interest on the minimum monthly
halances, a sum equal to the profits paid to the shareholders,—namely, 50 per cent.
This system of division of profits between the shareholders and customers is secured
by Her Mojesty's Charter, incorporating the company.

by Her Majesty's Charter, incorporating the company.

"That the directors shall in each year pay, or cause to be paid, out of the funds of the association, to each customer of the association whose cash balances shall not, at any time during the last preceding year, have ever fallen below such sum as shall be for the time being fixed on, or limited by the directors, and who shall not have declined to accept it, the additional interest next hereinafter provided, that is to say, such sum for interest on the average amount of his cash balances during such last preceding year (in addition to the interest provided for into 74th and 75th Clauses of these presents), as shall bear the same proportion to one equal half-part of the next profits on secertained as therein provided, as his said average amount shall bear the aggregate average amounts of the cash balance of all the said customers during such last preceding year. Provided always, that the directors shall have power, and all hereby authorised in deciding on the amount or balances which shall be entitled to such additional interest as last aforesaid, to reject fractional parts of one hundred shall be construed to, or, in fact, render it compalsory on such ensurements to accept such additional interest as last aforesaid, and any customer may previously or subsequently to his opening an account with the association, elect whether or not be will necept such additional interest; and provided also, that the customers of the association shall not be considered, or in fact be, partners in the said association, or in any manner interested in the capital or joint stock, or the profits thereof, or entitled to any secount thereof respectively, nor be liable for any of the debts, losses, or can agaments of the said association, but shall only be creditors of the said association as aforesaid, and the report or statement of the amount of such interest, and the report or statement of the amount of such interest from time to time, made by the directors for the time being, and EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER, CLAUSE 77.

nd conclusive on the said customers."

GEORGE CHAMBERS, General Manager.
Chief Office, Unity-buildings, 10, Cannon-street, City.

Stannaries of Cornmall-Bu the Dire-Warden's Court.

In the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES of --BATTEN v. ANGWIN, and MICHELL v. SAME.

BATTEN v. ANGWIN, and MICHELL v. SAME.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to TWO several OEDERS, or DECREES, made in these Causes, and bearing date respectively the 10th and 14th days of November last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at BALLESWIDDEN UNITED MINES, in the parishese of Madron and Sanoreed, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 18th of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forsmoon, for SELLING ONE 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, with boiler 9 tons, and the first piece of rod.—For viewing the same, application may be made to the Officer of the Court in possession; and for further particulars, to Mr. H. S. Stores, solicitor, Truro; or to Mr. Dayers Romers, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 7, 1856.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MRINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

R. WILLIAM BROWNE has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT of MACHINERY and MATERIALS on BOTTLE HILL MINE, Plympton, near Plymouth, on Tuesday, the 27th May, and following day, comprising a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 11 tons.

PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal l large balance-bob. l captan. l abests, 60 ft. high. l shears, 30 ft. high. 10 ft. stroke, 10 ft. high. 10 ft. stroke, complete. 13 fms. 13 in. pumps, with 13 in. plan-ger, 10 ft. stroke, complete. 13 fms. 11 jt. in. drawing-lift, complete. 12 fms. 11 in. drawing-lift, complete. 12 fm. 11 in. drawing-lift, complete. 11 ft. 11 in. working-barrel. 10 ft. 13 in. pump. cam, with boiler about 11 tons.

1 water-wheel, 23 ft. diameter, 3½ ft.
breast, with axle, frames, &c., complete, for 12 heads stamps, and a
single shifting gear drawing machine attached.

1 water-wheel, 6ft. diameter, with gear
for one round buddle.

l water-wheel, 6ft. diameter, with gear for one round buddle.
l water-wheel, 10ft. diam., 15 in. breast.
New tin calciner (Brunton's patent), 14 it.
revolving bed, with water-wheel, bricks, oven, &c., complete.
l wrought-iron axle, for water-wheel, with sockets, &c.
30 shaft rollers.
300 fms. ladders.
600 fms. 4 in. and 9-16 in. whim-chain.

300 fms. ladders. 600 fms. ½ in. and 9-16 in. whim-chain. 750 fms. tramroad iron, various sizes. 3 iron tram wagons. 3 wood ditto. windoore, 19 ft. 7 in. pump, 17 in. windbore, 10 fms, 12 in. main rods, with hammered iron strapping-plates, bolts, &c.,

17 in. windbore.

100 fms. 17 in. main rods, with hammered iron strapping-plates, bolts, &c., complete.

3 pair hammered iron caps, with bolts, &c., 15 pair yokes, from 15 to 18 in. diam. 1 water-wheel, 30 ft. diam. 3 ft. breast, and double acting shifting gear, with drawing machine, complete.

1 water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, with axles, frames, liters, &c., complete, for 32 heads stamps. 1 water-wheel, 6ft. diameter, with gear for two round buddles.

1 water-wheel, 6ft. diameter, with gear for two round buddles.

Several tons of useful iron; steel; 3 pair blocks; 2 beams, scales, and weights; large bell and frame; nalls; hits; carpenters' bench; a large quantity of new and other useful timber; 2 whim-axles, complete; grinding-stone; smiths and miners' tools.

350 fms. tramroad iron, various sizes. 3 wood ditto.

7 large machine kibbles.

5 to 2½ in. fat thread drop serews.

Several tons of new iron.

140 in. smiths' bellows.
2 anvils.
1 vice; smiths and miners' tools.
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350 fms. tramroad iron, various sizes.
3 wood ditto.
7 large machine kibbles.
5 to 2½ in. fat thread drop serews.

Several tons of new iron.
140 in. smiths' bellows.
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2 mandrills.
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3 tool miners' tools of the best construction, and

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Upset price reduced to £35,000.

There will be RE-EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in the Procurator's Faculty Hall,
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The works are situated near the Harbour of the Cyde, in the most eligible situation. PM., the extensive works known as the LANCEPIELD FORGE, in Lancefield-street. The works are situated near the Harbour of the Clyde, in the most eligible situation. The ground contains nearly 10,000 square yards. The buildings are extensive and substantial. There are FOUR SPEAM and TWO TILT HAMMERS, at which have been manufactured the heaviest description of malleable ironwork ever made in this country, including the largest forgings for Scott Russell and Co.'s mammoth ateamer. There is also MACHINERY for DRESSING and FINISHING all descriptions of FORGED WORK, consisting of SLOTTING MACHINES, VERTICALS, &c., with ample STEAM-POWER. The purchaser will have the benefit of current contracts, and will take over the utensils, stock on hand, and work in progress, at entry, at a valuation.

i. ories of the machinery, &c., will be exhibited, and any further information Messrs, Fulton and NYILSON, at the works: or by Messrs, BANNATYNE (WOOD, Or Messrs, TOWERS and ROBERTON, Writers in Glasgow.

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the inine is situated 1½ mile from the Abergele Station, on the Chester and Holy-lead Railway.

1 cylindrical boiler, 4 ft. diameter, 17 ft. long, 2 tons weight.
2 cast-iron pulleys for flat ropes, 5 ft. diameter, 7 in. wide.
18 9 ft. 10½ in. working-barrel.
18 ft. 11 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 11 in. slide and windbore.
18 ft. 8½ in. working-barrel.
5 6 ft. 9 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 11 in. slide and windbore.
1 1½ in. wire rope, 75 fms. long.
N.B. The lifts of pumps are all new pumps; the boiler and the wire rope are in roper working order.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Capt.
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Also, a PATENT UNIVERSAL CONDENSING ENGINE, Craddock's make, with
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These most valuable tin mines are being by highly influential persons, who are now forming a company for the purpose of fully developing their metallic departs as they so closely adjoin the Great Wheal Vor Mines, which have proved the ricked its mines in the world, and surrounded by others of great value, and now at high premiums, the fullest confidence is felt that on the full development of these mines immense profits will be realised to the adventurers.

The proprietors are fully warranted in their anticipations of seveess, inarmuch at the mines have been carefully inspected and reported on by Captians John Kind, Manager of the Great Consols Mines; Joseph Vivian, Manager of North Robbert and other mines; and Mark Reed, former Manager of the Great Wheal Vor Mines.

Applications may be made for shares to Mr. Braddon, at the company's Umportry office, 6, Gray's Inn.-place, Gray's Inn., where the fullest information will be given, and prospectus had.

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Capital 20,000,000 frs., or £800,000 sterilog, in 200,000 shares of 100 frs., or £1, tight.
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OFFICES IN PARIS,-20, RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES. OFFICES IN LONDON,-11, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

OFFICES IN LONDON,—11, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at a general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, in Paris, on Saturday, March 15, 1856, the object of this company, which was formed originally for the commercial purposes of communication between France and ports in the Indian seas, with clipper-built sailing ships, have been considerably extended, and the system of operations materially improved, it having been determined to unite the maritime enterprise of the two greatest mercanis communities in Europe-England and France; and to substitute screw steam elippers, of first-raic sailing capacity, with auxiliary propelling power. The undertaking combines all the elements of success that can be contributed by each country; the newly-developed commercial requirements of France afford high profitable employment; and the cheap and long-established constructives kill of England provides the best immediate means; whilst the capital, mercantile connections, and nautical genius of both are united in a common object, of the most important and renunerative character. Under such encouraging circumstances, the company have arranged to commence operations at once, by a line of serwe clippers, of about 2400 tons average register tonnage, to sail regularly from Havre to Calcutta, touching at the 11e de la Reinion (Bourbon), and such other intermediate Indian part as may be selected. It is also proposed to open a communication, upon an early day, with the Brazilis, and, via the Brazilis, with the Cape of Good Hope. The ships will call at the port of Southampton outward and homeward, to receive or land good, specie, and passengers.

To open those lines without delay, a fine fleet of clipper screw steamers, of established reputation, has been purchased from the General Screw Steam Shipping Company—viz.,

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JASON.
GOLDEN FLERCE,
INDIANA.
CALCUTTA. Argo. Queen of the South. LADY JOCELYN. HYDASPES.

HYDASPES.

By this importantant purchase, the company will be protected from the loss which would necessarily follow from their capital lying unproductive while a new flest was being built and equipped, and be at once prepared to open their trade with the most faithfully constructed steam clippers in existence—possessing the prestice of their previous employment, and the very high character they have since sustained in the transport service of the British and French Governments.

A portion of the capital will be open for subscription in England and the colonis.

Each application for shares must be made in the appended form, accompanied by a payment of 25 frs., or 25, per share on the number required, for which a rought will be given. In the event of less than the whole number of shares applied for being allotted, the amount paid in excess will be applied towards the balance of 35 frs., or £3 per share, then payable. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the monty thus lodged will be returned, free of charge, within a week from the day of general allotment.

Calculations carefully made by those most experienced in the traffic of Fence and

thus lodged will be returned, free of charge, within a week from the day of genera allotment.

Calculations carefully made by those most experienced in the traffic of Franc, and the exports from Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, ria Havre, with the ascriained want of steam communication between the ports selected by this company, warrant the directors in stating their conviction that no maritime enterprise commenced under more favourable auspices, or with fairer prospects of yielding larger trums to its proprietary.

When the capital is fully subscribed, an application will be made for permission to convert this company, which is at present established under the French commercial law as a societe encommandite, into a societe anonyme, and the gentlemen composing the committee of supervision in England will become members of the council in Paris. Application for shares, accompanied by the 25 frs., or 21 deposit, to be made to Messers, Currier and Co., 29, Cornhill; Messrs, Hugoirss and Rowskit, stockholers, 150, Leadenball-street, London; 5, York-buildings, Liverpool; and Caustroad, Southampton: and at the offices of the company, in London and Paris.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. Messers. Graham, De Linares, and Co., Gerants of the Societe Generale des Clippers, Français.

Clippers, Français.

Gentlemen,—I hereby enclose the sum of £ being £1 deposit on abree in the Societe Generale des Clippers Français, and I request you will allot me shares of 100 frs., or £4 each, and I bereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the remaining 75 frs., or £5 per share, at the time that may be appointed.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servani, Date
Name in full.
Profession.
Residence in full.
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This company has been formed under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, 1855, for the purpose of carrying out, on a highly remunerative scale, Mr. Hansot Patented Improvements in the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas from Oleagingos Substances. Arrangements of a satisfactory nature have been provisionally concluded for granting licenses for the manufacture and sale of Hansot's Patent Apparatus in different ports of the control for granting licenses for the manufacture and sale of Hansor's Patent Apparatus in different parts of the country. Large returns will be thus at once gecured, without any corresponding outlay of the capital of the company, which will be principally employed in the manufacture and supply of the oleaginous material from which legas is manufactured. Steps have been also taken for the introduction of the invalidation into the Colonies and foreign countries, where coal is scarce, and cleaginous products suitable for the manufacture of gas upon Hansor's principle cheap and abundant.

products suitable for the manufacture of gas upon Hansor's principal they abundant.

A deposit of £2 10s. per share will be payable on the allotment of the shares, and the remainder of the capital as it may be required, in calls of £2 10s. per share, it intervals of not less than six months; three months' notice will be given of each call. Interest at the rate of £5 per cent, per annum will be allowed on the amount of any calls paid in advance.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs, Eyryn Brothers, 22, Changsalier or at the company's offices, 38, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, where prospectues, orders to see the light, full particulars of the inventions, and all other informatica as to the proceedings of the company, may be obtained.

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All persons who assure on the Participating Scale before the 30th June will be extitled to a SHARE of the SIXTH BON'CS, which will be declared in January, 1857.

Proposals should be forwarded to the office before the 1st June next.

The Thirty-first Annual Report can now be obtained (free) of the society's agrifu, or of

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TO TINNERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

PATENT FOR IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR WASHING AND SEPARATING METALLIC ORRS.—The ROTATING DIEL has been applied abroad with great success for WASHING and CLASSING AMED and CRUSHED ORES and SLIMES. It has been found that one insee and some work than seven ordinary round buddle, and that the separation of the second of the second control of the second can be also be of the second control o

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fothe Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries, terpool, 6ct. 18, 1855.—Daan Siz: The experiments which I have tried on the inso of size, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to sease it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either set substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing r. was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then all in the same acid for 26 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was set to have lost perceptibly-in weight. This I consider the most conclusive small. Who other Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

amenications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. Wherler, North Wales.

LIST OF PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR SESSION 1856-57.

LIST OF PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR SESSION 1856-57.

IE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS proposes to AWARD PRIZES of different values, of Thirty Sovereigns and under, in Gold Beer Reisla, Suiver Plats, or Money, for APPROVED COMMUNICATIONS, BISCOVERIES, and ROVENEYS in the MECHANICAL and CHEMICAL ARTS in general, and heir raidin to the FINE ARTS, and also to means by which the NATURAL DOCTIONS of the country may be made more available; and, in particular, to as—but not limited to—the following, viz.:—
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INFREMENTS applicable to the USEFUL ARTS.
INFREMICATIONS OF PROCESSES in the USEFUL ARTS practised in this the rocative, but not generally known.
FRACTICAL DETAILS of FUBLIC OR OTHER UNDERTAKINGS of NANAL IMPORTANCE, already executed, but not previously published; or valusuggestions for originating such undertakings.

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small of Biotevery in the Useful Arts," which shall be primarily submitted to selety during the session.

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A draided List of suggested Prize Subjects, and directions for preparing and gis communications, drawings, &c., application may be made to the secretary, commissions intended to compete for prizes shall not have been patented, nor been prevailed by built-hed, nor read before any other society. Patent articles, lowers, be exhibited and described.

Samanaications, models, &c., are to be addressed to the secretary, 55, Great Kingst Ethorgh, postage or carriage paid; and they are expected to be lodged on the lat Kovember, 1856, in order to ensure their being read and reported on the disapple, 1857, but those which cannot be lodged earlier will be received use list April, 1857; those lodged after that date may not be read or reported on the following session.

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20	1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard 3½ 3½ 3½ 4 2 12 6 0 7 6—April, 1854. 6000 Hingston Down Comools (copper), Calstock 3½ 6 4 5 2 7 0 0 4 0—Mar. 1856. 2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary 11 9 3 7 6 0 2 6—Nov. 1855.	2048 East Garnas (lead.) St. Clement Is. od. 13 14 1024 East Goldscope (copper) 3 3 4 1000 East Gunnis Lake (copper) 24 4 1000 East Hender (copper) 25 4 4 1000 East Hender (copper) 25 4 4 1000 East Hender (copper) 26 4 4 1000 East Hender (copper) 27 4 4 1000 East Weel Rosewarne United, dwinear. 2 1000 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 4 1034 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1035 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1035 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1035 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1036 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1037 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1038 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1039 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1036 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1037 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1038 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1039 East Weel Rose (copper) 28 4 1034 East Weel Rose (c
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140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne	312 Halamanning and Croit Gothal 98
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey 1½ 19 19½ 24 16 0 0 18 0—Mar. 1856, 500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 7½ 11½ 410 0 010 0—April, 1856, 200 Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghome 30 550 147 0 0 37 0 0—Dec. 1855, 1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) 15 — 11 3 10 1 4 0—Oct. 1855, 560 Providence Minez (tin), Uny Lelant+ 201, 138. 2d 70 65 67½ 39 4 6 5 0 0—Feb. 1856,	100 Herward United (lead), Flint 30 35 35 6000 West Polberro, St. Agnes £1 15 45 10000 Hill Bridge Consols 1 12 1024 West Rosewarne United 2 45 1000 Hollyhab (ld. con.), Callington 44 12 10000 Hollyhab (ld. con.)
2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) 114 113 0 40 0 4 0 0 4 0 1556.	12281 West Collacombe (copper) 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
1200 Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitehurch, Devon 6s. 2\(2\) 250 285 04	2048 Kea Tremayne (tin)
123 South Tamar (Silver-lead), Beerferis 1. 5s. 6d	1698 Lamherooe Wheai Maria (eep.) 18 1 1 256 Wheai Betsy (tin), 8t. Agnes 144 1 156
1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Coruwall. 3 22/2 21/2 8 8 8 6 0 2 6—Dec. 1853. 280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just;	1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 25 6 23
2024 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage, 3l. 17s. 384 25 20 0 17 6 0 7 6 April, 1852. 94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 80 100 888 0 0 8 0 0 Feb. 1854. 9800 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 44 25 25 27 27 24 13 6 0 2 6 Feb. 1856.	1024 Lelant Consols (tin) 5 25 18 4 6 539 Wheal Carne (tin), 8t. Just 9% 15000 Lewis (tin, copper), 8t. Erth 24 18 24 25 496 Wheal Crebor (cop.), 7avistock 4 15 1024 Wheal Capid (copper), Restrict 12 12 10000 Ludgvan Lease (tin), 8t. Ives 5 4 4096 Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock 55 44 1024 Ludgvan Wheal Margaret (tin) 1 15 1024 Ludgvan Wheal Margaret (tin) 1 15 1024 Wheal Edward (cop.), St. Agnes 1 13 1024 Wheal Edward (cop.), St. Agnes 1
Section Sect	5056 Lydford Consols (lead), Devon. £2 3 6 \(\) \\ \(\)
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	6400 Michell (lead), Flint \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ \frac{\pi}{2}\$ \frac{\pi}{2}\$ Wheal Franco, near Tavistock \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ \frac{\pi}{2}\$ 10 4 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary 9\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 4\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 4\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 4 4\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 6000 Wheal Grenville \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 3\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 1\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 10000 Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek£1 19 2 1 5000 Wheal Grenville \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 3 5000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ 3 5000 Wheal Grenville \$\p
	1024 Ludyan Wheal Margaret (tin 1 15 1024 Wheal Elward (cop.), St. Agnes. 1 13 1024 Wheal Elward (cop.), St. Agnes 1 1024 Wheal Elward (cop.), St. Agnes
20000 Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen 1/2 1/2 1/2 0 3 3 0 1 3—May, 1856, 1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe 8/2 1/2 2 5 0 0 2 6—Jan. 1855.	4096 Mount Tisck (tin, cop.), Lelant 1 5 1000 Wheal Hender, Crowan 14s.6d 21 5000 Wheal Hender, Crowan 14s.6d 21 5000 Wheal Hitty (tin, 8t Agnes 14s 38 15 5000 Wheal Kitty (tin, 8t Agnes 14s 38 15 5000 Wh. Langford (cp. silld), Cal.£16.6 15 6600 Wh. Cal.£16.6 15 660
10500 Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card. 5 5 1 0 0 12 0 0 3 0 - July, 1855, 2000 Ditto (New Shares of 5i. each) 3 3½ 0 0 12 0 0 3 0 - July, 1855, 6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan* 1½ 34 33½ 34 6 5 0 0 12 6 - Mar. 1856,	1500 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader £4 7. 4\(\) 2000 Wheal Langston (mang., cop.). \(\)
256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard 20	1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron 1 33% 512 Wheal Mary Ann, Perran 2 85% 2000 North Downs (cop.), Riedruth. 11/6 13/6 3400 Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.) 61/6 11/6 2000 Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Llamyery. 3 5/6 2000 Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Llamyery. 3 5/6 2000 Wh. Maudlin (cop.)
400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* 38% 220 250 270 34 10 0 6 0 0April, 1855, 1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Caistock 7 8% 8% 610 0 010 0Oct. 1855, 240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just 8% 1 0 0 1 0 0Aug. 1855.	64 Nant-ar-Nelle, Liandovery
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* 55% 333 335 335 337 10 0 12 10 0 April, 1856, 256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* 5 560 560 570 766 5 0 20 0 0 0 Mar. 1856, 1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe 33% 83% 11 10 0 0 10 0 -8ept. 1855,	14000 North Staffordshire Consols £1 2 1 128 Wheal Polmear, St. Austell. 30 16 14 15 16 1000 Wheal Regent (Limited) 2½ 14 15 1000 Wheal Regent (Limited) 2½ 14 14 1000 Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap 373 360 355 9 1 3 2 14 4 - Aug. 1853, 5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 4.14s. 8 6 7 1 16 0 0 3 0 - April, 1856, 5000 Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin nil. 2½ 0 0 2 4 0 1 6 - Jan. 1856,	1024 North Wheal Busy £5 6 8. 9 8 9 4000 Wheal Russell (cop.), Zavistock 2½ 1 1024 Wheal Sidney, Plympton 7 1024 Wheal Sidney, Plympton 7 6600 Wheal Tehiof (cop.), Illogan 2% 3
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